Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 99 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Nagasaki,	Shimonoseki
Kobe	Newchwang	Sourabaya,
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan (Manchuria.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinantu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deopsits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3 It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF RICH TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, teak and black wood household and office furniture including silk, tapestry and leather lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass door cupboards, teak and black wood richly carved glass and panel door cupboards, big office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, glass door bookcases, dressing chest of drawers, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, curzon chair, easy and low chairs, tiled and plain teapoys, Saharanpur folding teapoy, Regulator office clock, Hyderabad carpets, etc., etc.

By order of an office concerned:—
Office writing table, typewrighting table, typewriting machine, glassdoor stationery cupboard, armchairs, bentwood rockingchair, etc.

Property of a private gentleman.
1 Lady's cycle.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 150 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. SORAEJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their sales Rooms the following:—

By order of A. Meyer Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons.

150 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, 36 by 1.50 kilos, ex S.S. "Fratelli Banderia."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid next day against the delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET AND TANK STREET.

Under instructions of Bai Mariambai widow and executrix of the late Allibhoy Hussonbhoy deceased and of Noorbhoy Esmailji & Mahomedally Valiji two of the other executors of the said deceased and of the said Mariambai and Dawoodjibhoy Hooseinbhoy, Kaderbhoy Hooseinbhoy and Khatizabai widow of Essaji Adamji Peer the only heirs of the said deceased according to their Mahomedan Law, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by public auction on the premises the following:—

On the premises THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill is two hundred and forty-seven square yards and the present current measurement is two hundred and four square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate at Chimna Butcher Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1634, 1637, 1638, 2019, 4938, New No. 8761, Old Survey No. 929 to 932, 4630 and New Survey No. 4272 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7223 and Street Nos. 168, 170, 172, 174, 45, 47 Chimna Butcher Umarkhady and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the West by the property of Purdesi Madun Narayen, on the North by the Oomerkhady Seva Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage partly belonging to the aforesaid premises and partly to the property of Laloo Meya Kokeni and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

On the premises THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. II.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground one being the leasehold land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8, New No. 16018, Old Survey No. 2606 and New Survey No. 2/4036 and the other being quit and ground rent land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1589, 1590, 1591, 1590, New No. 8720, Old Survey No. 2609, 2607 1/2316 and 2608 and New Survey No. 4036 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tank Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-one and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 396—612 and Street Nos. 101 and 22 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the public passage, on the West by the Tank Street aforesaid on the North by the property of American Mission and on the South by the property of Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMITATION NEWS PRINTING PAPERS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

S. 3021 C. Bombay made in Norway Nos. 438/464, 331/354.

383/409 equal to 78 bales Imitation News Printing Paper.

428 reams, 20x30" — 26 lbs equal to 11128 lbs.
239½ reams, 27x40" — 46 lbs equal to 11011 lbs.
325½ reams, 22½x35" — 34 lbs equal to 11067 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

On account of the concerned.
EX. S. S. "WALTON HALL."
11 barrels Sodium Sulphide slightly damaged.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 very elegant palanquin office shigram, very light in first rate order.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 28th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of Dadar, Main Road and Vincent Road, opposite the Convent and near the tram line, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich mirror back cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, one handsome sweet tone small size square piano by Schiedmayer Schon and Stuttgart, bentwood piano stool, music stands, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, bird cages with canaries, one gent's and lady's bicycles, stoves, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots with palms, etc., etc. The property of a European gentleman, going home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, Chinch Bunder Road, Nowroji Hill Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on Plot No. 14, the following very valuable building Plots for a term of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—Very valuable building site known as Plot No. 14, Nowroji Hill Estate containing 614 square yards and having a frontage of 65 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT NO. 2.—Very valuable building Plot known as Plot No. 15, Nowrojee Hill Estate, containing 567 square yards and having a frontage of 60 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT SUN MILL LOWER PAREL.

Under instructions from and by the order of Sorabji Jamshedji Bulsara and Shavakshaw Byramji Nagporewalla the proving executors of the last will and testament of Bai Aderbai Jamshetji Bulsara deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 27th day of April, 1918, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,099 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 651, New Collector's No. 1260-33, and Collector's New Survey No. 1-2744, and Municipal G. Ward No. 1134, and Street No. 39 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hassam Haji Suleman, on or towards the West by the property of Mohanlal Purshotam Maskawalla, on or towards the North by the property of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and on or towards the South by the Sun Mill Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Executors at 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SODIUM SULPHIDE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Alexandra Docks on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Walton Hall."

About 98 barrels and 10 drums Sodium Sulphide, slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods will be cleared away the next day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th May 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Wilderness Road, teak and blackwood carved and plain household furniture, glass and crockery, cutlery, dining table and chairs, platedware, side boards, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, old blackwood carved sofas, very old blackwood carved almyrah, pictures and oleographs, iron and brass bedsteads, wash hand tables, teapoys, almyrahs, writing table and chairs, revolving chair and book stand, flower vases, carpets and durries, chest of drawers, one English bath, ice box, meatsafe, kitchen utensils etc., etc. Also a large collection of beautiful flower trees and plants in tubs and pots such as roses, annuals and bi-annuals in baskets, bigonias, maiden hair ferns, acacias, crottons, palms, alamanadas, geraniums, pansy, flocks, etc., etc. and garden implements. Property of Col. Ashton Street, I.M.S., changing his residence to a furnished bungalow.

The property of another gentleman.

One 25.30 H.P. 4 cylinder Torpedo body Cadilloc car., selfseater electric light, hood, wind screen spare rim, tyres and tubes, tools, etc., complete, in excellent condition and good running order.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEMICALS.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. C. B. Cama & Co.

C. B. and Co. C.—21/31 equal to 11 Cases American chemicals consisting of salol, chloral hydrate, beta napthal in 1lb., bottles and 50 ounces codiena.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT GUNBAWA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors or trustees of the late Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C.I.E. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Friday, the 10th May 1918, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Gunbow Street, Fort, in the city of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 361, New No. 5365 Old Survey No. 558 and 559 and New Survey No. 9201 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1801-1802 Street Nos. 103 and 105 Gunbow Street, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Gunbow Street on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji N. Parsi Punchayet Mehta on or towards the West by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Wadia on or towards the East by the property of Haji Joosub Haji and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants and are more particularly delineated and described in the plan thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT, & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1918.

The
Silk you have been
admiring
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(1)
YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE
(3)
YOUR FASHION
These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.
The Silk' you have been admiring' is available
—ONLY—

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—(Continued.)

Byramji Nagporewalla the proving executors of the last will and testament of Bai Aderbai Jamshetji Bulsara deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 27th day of April, 1918, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property:—

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The property of another gentleman.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT, & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 CASES JAPANESE LEAD PENCILS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dayabhai Vussonji and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Chapsy Dossa and Co.

Ex. S.S. "Yetai Maroo."
8 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 58.
Ex. S.S. "Rangoon Maroo."
11 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 58.
Ex. S.S. "Tain Maroo."
5 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 58.
9 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 59.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT FOUNTAIN PENS OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND PRESSURE KEROSINE HANGING LAMPS, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned to close the consignment account:—

1 lot about 40 dozens Fountain Pens such as Elite, Paria, Cedar, Royal, Standard, etc.
36 electric torches nickel with bulbs.
3 pressure kerosine hanging lamps, 300 C. P.
3 pressure kerosine bracket lamps 300 C. P.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 26TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.),

Auction sale of very rich made-to-order latest designed artistic household and office furniture by welknown makers such as dining table dining chairs, sideboard, tapestry, upholstered chesterfield easychairs, silk tapestry lined, drawing room, complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, marble tables substantial made-to-order single and double beds, selected single and double almyrahs, rich cheval glass office tables, dressing chests of drawers blackwood Indian hand carved wardrobe, carved tables and jardineers, marble statues, sofas etc., etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, the very valuable made-to-order latest designed artistic household and office furniture by well-known makers such as dining table, dining chairs, artistic sideboard, tapestry, upholstered chesterfield easychair, silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, marble tables, office tables, substantial, made-to-order single and double beds, selected bed room, single and double almyrahs, rich cheval glass dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, teapoys, blackwood Indian hand carved wardrobe, blackwood hand carved octagon and round tables, jardineers, marble statues, safes etc., etc.

The property of a European Gentleman.
Property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 MOTOR LAUNCH NAMED "SARASWATI".

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following Launch:—

1 Motor Launch named "Saraswati" with an Oil Motor 27 h.p., 2 tanks for fuel, fully equiped with green waterproof awning, measuring 39ft. 6in. long, 5ft. 6in. broad, 3ft. 6in. deep.

The above Launch is now lying at the Town Custom House Wharf, where the intending bidder can see the same.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th April, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, this day, FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of J. J. Sopher Esqr., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh & Co.

3 Bales each containing 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 170.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale against the delivery orders, Customs Duty, Dock charges etc., to be paid by the purchaser.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be pre paid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

MATRIMONIAL.

A MATCH for an accomplished Mohamadan Girl of a very respectable family. Apply with necessary particulars stating age, education, profession, income and family together with photo to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3906

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED good NEGATIVE RETOUCHER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 3853

WANTED.—An English knowing smart BOOK-KEEPER for a Europe shop. Apply Messrs. BOMONJI J. IRANI & Co., Ahmednagar. 3972

WANTED.— A smart LADY TYPIST. Apply sharp between 2 p.m., to 5 p.m., UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. COMPANY, Heera House, Sandhurst Road. 3977

WANTED—CASHIER with three Assistants for the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay, on Rs. 150 per month. Men of experience and position will be preferred. Apply to the Bank. 3845

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER thoroughly conversant with Accounts on Double Entry System and having good knowledge of Typewriting and Correspondence. Salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by a Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (Boiler Act Board of Trade, Bombay). Apply to Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3943

WANTED.—SERVICE by two aspiring and competent UNDERGRADUATES in Japan or Africa in a Commercial Firm. Intending merchants please write to Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3892

WANTED.

M.B., B.S., (Bombay) would like to go on any Homeward bound Steamer, as a Ship's Doctor or in attendance. Free passage and moderate terms acceptable. Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3936

WANTED.—A FINANCING PARTNER with a capital of five lakhs in a sound and profitable concern with well established business connections in Europe, America and Japan and having several Agencies of very profitable lines. Apply to Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3965

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GABORIAN and Du BOISGOBEY Sensational Novels, 58 volumes. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3916

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th, a WALER HORSE, broken to single and double harness. Sold as no further required. Good opportunity. 3964

FOR SALE.—A young BAY WALER, about 15-2, has been an Officer's charger and hunter. Confidentially recommended. Price Rs. 2,000 or offer. Apply Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3963

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—One Ruston Proctor Crude OIL ENGINE, 55 B. H. P. used one year. One Hornsby Crude Oil Engine, 45 B. H. P. used about three years. Both in excellent working condition. U. B. DUTT and Co., Calicut. 3793

FOR SALE.—One GRAY WINDING MACHINE, 200 Spindles, Willan and Mills Make, and Sizing Machine in working order and Pulleys of every sorts. Apply POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., 14, Hummam Street, Bombay. 3956

FOR SALE—COCONUT PROPERTIES in bearing. FERTILE JUNGLE LANDS, situated in the best COCONUT and RUBBER districts in the island (CEYLON). Good title. Opportunity for Capitalists. Apply stating requirements to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3852

MANGOES! MANGOES!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—At Matheran for the season, a richly furnished BUNGALOW on Chawk Point with a nice Garden and Tenis Court. For rent and other particulars apply to Box No. 162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3922

PUBLIC NOTICES,

NOTICE.

KURLA MUNICIPAL QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS for quarter ending 31-12-17, have been duly published as required.

(Sd.) N. S. KARANJIA,
Vice-President.

Kurla, 24th April, 1918. 3974

NOTICE.

CREDITORS and SHAREHOLDERS of any Bank or Company of Punjab, now in Liquidation, wishing to sell their claims against ready cash, instead of waiting in uncertainty for years can correspond with the undersigned. Number of claim, the balance due and the rate acceptable be quoted to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

NIHAL CHAND,
Banker,
Ram Gali, Lahore. 3975

NOTICE.

WANTED—A 1ST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 as an assistant to the Senior Engineer, I.C. Sholapur Water Works. The maximum pay of the post is Rs. 125 with free quarters. Applications must reach the undersigned uptil 20th May, 1918, with testimonials of experience of work at municipal water works.

(Sd.) VITHAL GANGARAM,
Vice-President,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office,
22nd April, 1918. 3973

NOTICE.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of the Osmania University will commence from the 15th July, 1918, in Hyderabad (Deccan) and last for four days. The Rules, the detailed Curriculum and Application Forms can be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction's office (University Branch), Hyderabad (Deccan) by sending a one anna stamp. The last date of taking the Examination Fee and the Application is 16th June, 1918.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
(Osmania University Branch.) 3970

HORTICULTURAL PUPILS.

THERE are two vacancies for Horticultural Pupils in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirkee. Pupils must have a good knowledge of English. Quarters and tuition free. Course lasts one year, commencing from 15th May, 1918. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

S. L. AJREKAR,
Ag. Economic Botanist to Govt.

Ganeshkhind Gardens,
Kirkee, 20th April, 1918. 3902

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

ORDER

UNDER RULE 11 A (1) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

WHEREAS the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that under-coating and finishing varnishes suitable for Railway Coaching Stock can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General-in-Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, HEREBY REQUIRE all persons who in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such under-coating and finishing varnishes to give to me by letter at my office at Victoria Terminus, within seven days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such under-coating and finishing varnishes, namely:—

(a) The quantity held.
(b) The place or places at which held.
(c) The makers' names.
(d) The price at which the owner or person entitled to sell the under-coating and finishing varnishes is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such under-coating and finishing varnishes, until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of fourteen days thereafter.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 25th April, 1918. 3968

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two certificates for SHARES Nos. 21848 and 14809 of the Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ld., standing in the name of Mr. Nemchand Manaji have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

NEMCHAND MANAJI of Sarbhan,
C/o Jagjiwan Ujamshi, Esq.,
Karsondas Natha's Building,
5, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 25th April, 1918. 3966

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that R. D. SETHNA, Esqr., Receiver in High Court Suit No. 396 of 1913, has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17,476 (seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-six) square yards or thereabouts (a portion of which admeasuring 12,476 square yards is newly assessed land and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 87, New No. 16577 and New Survey No. 2 and 3/2423 and the remaining portion admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts is of freehold tenure and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2423 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Ardesir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery and on or towards the North by the road leading to the Hindu Cemetery.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1918.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3969

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of THAKAR MORARJI KESHAVJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) THAKAR JIVRAJ SHAMJI, (2) THAKAR GOVARDHANDAS NARANJI, (3) THAKAR GOKULDAS MEGHJI, and (4) THAKAR KANJI THAKARSI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the Executors named in the said Will, the 1st two residing at New Hamnan Lane, outside the Fort, the 3rd residing at Modikhana and the 4th residing at Holi Chakala, respectively, within the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 13th day of April, 1918.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 3971

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client BIBI FATMA SULTAN, widow of HAJI MAHOMED SADUK DEHDUSHTY has contracted to purchase from Vallabhdas Ranchordas the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay admeasuring 322 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land leased by the said Trustees to Abdulali Karimbhai, on or towards the South by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by land belonging to Keserbai and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1898 (3), Street No. 22B Frere Road.

Dated 25th day of April, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
3967 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In the Leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT FRIDAY at 9-30 p.m.
Revival of the ever Sparkling Musical Comedy
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
SATURDAY 27th
The Highly Successful American Musical Comedy
Mr. MANHATTAN
SUNDAY 28th AT 5-30 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
To-night at 6-30
SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT !
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
HALL CAINE'S
most celebrated Novel and Play
THE
ETERNAL CITY
Complete in 8 Parts.
A REAL CLASSIC IN PICTURE PRODUCTION
Produced amid the grandeur and beauty of
MODERN ROME.
A mammoth production of magnetic power.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE.
ALL EUROPEAN.
DHOBI TALAO.
NIGHTLY 6-30 AND 9-30
including Sundays.
The Best Riders. The Marvellous Fox Terriers.
The Funniest Clowns. The Mighty Muldoon.
The Finest Horses. The Dexterous Jugglers.
Handy, Andy, Mulligan.
The Droll Jack Point.
The Important Joseph Grimaldi.
Mulligan, the funniest fellow on earth.
Wonderful Flying Trapeze performers.
The Diving Terrier 40 feet dive.
The Imperturbable, Muldoon's Startling Crash.
Mr. A. J. W. Clarke, the best rider and jumper of the age.
The Comical Kangaroos for the first time in any Circus.
Prices from As. 8 to Rs. 4.
Children Half Price at all Performances.
CLARKE'S THE HIGH CLASS AND THE BEST SHOW ON EARTH.
Crowded at each performance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Darling of the Screen
The Delight of the Kiddies
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
IN
"CAPTAIN KIDDO"
"CAPTAIN KIDDO"
A Marvellously Attractive 5 Reel Gold Rooster Drama featuring MARIE OSBOURNE the Starette PAR EXCELLENCE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'
'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'

The Very Last Day

TO-DAY FRIDAY
is the closing day when thundering applause will for the last time greet the most marvellous and the most artistic Photo-Drama ever imported into Bombay.

The Daughter of France
OR
JOAN THE WOMAN
leaves you to-morrow after a round of record success during the last fortnight. There is no mistaking the enthusiasm of the reception of this play by the public, whose great heart has responded to the wonderful appeal of the subject as a whole—great in its battles, in its pageantry, in its costuming, in the quality of its acting, in its photographic novelties, in its progressive interest.
If you have not come this week already, come to-day in any one of the last four shows at the
— WEST END CINEMA —
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows to-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.
The Model Picture Palace of Bombay.
To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
A Great Oriental Spectacle
THE SULTANA'S TREASURE.
A thrilling mystery story full of sensational and dramatic incidents featuring
THE EMOTIONAL CHILDACTRESS ALEXIA.
Admission from Rs. 2 to Annas 2.
Our terrace garden is a reudezvous of the elite

ELDORADO CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD (North)
To-night! ***To-night!***
FIRST INSTALMENT OF A GREAT NEW SERIAL
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL
16 Startling Episodes.
Three a week.
A THRILL THROB TEAR
Episode 1.—THE GREY SEAL.
Episode 2.—THE STOLEN RUBIES.
Episode 3.—THE COUNTERFEIT FIVE.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

IMPERIAL
CENTRAL COMFORTABLE CATERS FOR ALL
Closing chapters of the fascinating Serial:
"THE FATAL RING"
Episode 13: "A DASH FOR ARABIA" | Episode 14: "THE PAINTED SAFE"
PATHE'S "GAZETTE" OF CURRENT EVENTS.
PART 9 OF PATHE'S
"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"
"LUCIAN, HIS DOG, & HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW": COMIC.
TIME :—7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Daily. MATINEES SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAY 3-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT.

Public Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in English on "The Lamas of Tibet" Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, 4 p.m.
University Examination Results: Intermediate in Commerce, B. Com., Intermediate M. B. B. S., Intermediate in Science, 1 p.m.

MONDAY, April 29.

Lady Willingdon lays the corner-stone of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, New Charni Road, 5-15 p.m.
Annual distribution of prizes at St. Teresa's School, Girgaum, at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 30.

H. E. the Governor lays the foundation stone of a New Seamen's Institute, Nicol-road, Fort, 5-15 p.m.
Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.
Planet Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo-street, 4 p.m.
Tata Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 2.

University Examination Results: Preliminary Scientic and B.Sc. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Cirque. at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "Special Vaudevilles."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Rly. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

On Sunday evening at 5-30 p.m., the divine service will be conducted in the Mandir by Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B.

PARSEE WRITERS ASSOCIATION.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Parsee Lakhak Mandal will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League a public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati by Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, at the Morarji Gokuldas hall, Cavel Street, to-morrow, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Home Rule and Democracy."

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The 13th annual social gatliering of the Israelite Brotherhood will be held to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the Institution, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, when Dr. E. Moses will preside. Members are cordially invited.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Lamas of Tibet." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MOTORIST DRIVERS AWAY.

Manishunker Keshowji, a Hindu, aged about twenty-one years, was walking along Dwarkadas Street at 10-30 a.m., on Wednesday, when he was knocked down by a motor car. It came from the opposite direction and the front wheel passed over his right foot, causing abrasions. The car, of which the number is not known, drove away without stopping.

BY PICKPOCKET.

Dawood Egakiel, who was out shopping on Wednesday morning, went inside a shop, leaving his wife and daughter in a victoria outside. Shortly after, a stone fell on the left mud-guard of the victoria, and the wife and daughter looked out at the mud-guard, when a Hindu boy removed from the right side of the victoria a purse, containing Rs. 155 in currency notes, which was in the victoria. Complainant's servant, seeing this, gave chase, but the boy ran into a chawl, which had a number of exits at the rear, and disappeared.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and eight deaths from plague and 18 attacks and four deaths from small-pox occurred in the city on Wednesday, the plague cases being reported as follows: Maratha Hospital two deaths, Worli two attacks, Tardeo, Mazagon, Chowpati, Girgaum, Chukla, Middle and Lower Colaba, one attack and one death each, Mandvi, Dongri and Dhobi Talao, one attack each. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 151, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1917 and 98 of 1916.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 13th instant, as follows:—Bombay City 104, Ahmedabad City 2, other places in Ahmedabad District 77 Kaira District 295, Broach City 16, other places in Broach District 33, Surat City 2, other places in Surat District 15, West Khandesh District 17, East Khandesh District 23, Kalyan 2, Kurla, 5, other places in Thana District 29 Satara District 78, Nasik District 14, Poona City 1 other places in Poona District 49, Sholapur City 6, other places in Sholapur District 37, Kolaba District 2, Ratnagiri 1, Vengurla 8, Belgaum District 83, Karachi City 107 other places in Karachi District 6, Bhor State 4, Akalkote State 11, Shrivardhan 7, Mandvi 20 other places in Cutch State 10, Surat Agency Satara Agency 7, Bhavnagar City 1, Mangrol Jamnagar 26, Total 2,542.

HIGH COURT.

ELABORATE AND SYSTEMATIC POSTAL FRAUDS.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENT.

(Before Justices Bachelor and Kajiji.)

Balramsing Ganpatsing vs. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Sholapur. The accused was found guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant under section 409 Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. In default of the payment of fine, further rigorous imprisonment for 6 months. The circumstances under which the alleged offences were said to have been committed were these:—

The accused Balramsing was a sorter in the Poona Passenger train which reached Sholapur in the evening. He was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of no less than 21 insured articles containing gold and silver ornaments, and the currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 438-15-3. The articles came into the possession of the accused at Poona from the 4th of April 1917 to 8th of June 1917. The articles were abstracted by the accused by tampering with postal parcels. The Superintendent of Post Offices received complaints about the tampering of these parcels. He started an inquiry into the matter and as a result of which 17 cases of mis-appropriation of articles came to light. The matter was entrusted to C. I. D. and seven more cases of parcels, which were tampered with in the transmission were brought to light. The accused and two other persons were placed before the Magistrate.

The evidence showed that there was no doubt that the insured parcels and other articles were tampered with while they were in the course of transmission from the office of issue to the places of their destination. The accused after his arrest showed to the Inspector certain shops were he had sold some of the ornaments. He also produced some articles from the Tulsi-pot of his house. Looking to the statements from time to time made by the accused it would appear that he had insinuated that after he came to know about the defalcations he suspected Kalkasing or Gavande. Then according to his confession made before the City Magistrate, Poona, Gavande taught him the art of opening the parcels, taking out the ornaments and packing them again so as to avoid detection. The statement made by the accused from time to time betray a clear consciousness on his part that the parcels were tampered with after they came into his possession and before they were handed over to another man. Only those articles which came during the turn of the accused had been tampered with. The accused had retracted his confession before the committing Magistrate, and in the Sessions Court, but having regard to the strong evidence that was produced and to the elaborate and systematic method by which the accused abstracted the articles there was no hesitation to hold that the accused did the theft. The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed:—

From the evidence it appears to me that the accused had embarked upon a systematic business of pilfering things from insured articels in a clever and elaborate manner. This is apparent from certain silver ornaments which were found in the possession of the accused, but which he either disclaims or does not own, also from the fact that more cases were detected in the course of the investigation than were originally complained of. It seems to me that the accused has been in the habit of committing these frauds since a long time. In the beginning it seems that he took away very small things from big parcels and resealed them in such a way that they were not suspected, and the addressees received the parcels on giving what was called clear receipts which spared the Postal Department from responsibility. The evidence shows that in some of the cases, in which fraud was actually committed and brought home to the accused, the parties did not suspect the Postal Department and matters were squared up by correspondence between the parties by adjustment of mutual accounts. The removal of a currency note of the value of Rs. 100 seems to have brought the matter to a head and vigorous inquiries were made. Then again when the accused saw that frauds in respect of small articles could be easily digested he seems to have ventured upon the game of playing mischief in respect of more valuable articles and complaints from all directions began to pour in. It is of the greatest importance in the interest of the general public that such cases of elaborate and systematic fraud ought to be very severely dealt with. The members of the public are generally reluctant to make complaint about mis-appropriation by Railway and other public servants in respect of trifling amounts, because it is not worth the bother consequent on it and after all there are very slender chances of success and the authorities concerned are some times not disposed favourably to look into such complaints. The accused, therefore, deserves a sufficiently deterrent and severe sentence. He is about 30 years of age. Looking to his pecuniary condition there is no extenuating circumstance etc; the sole motive is an inordinate greed of money or criminal tendency. However looking to his age, I treat him very leniently and sentence him to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200. The fine if paid should be paid to the Postal Department as compensation.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

MOTOR FATALITY.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY A LORRY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, on Thursday, touching the death of Manibai, a Hindu woman, residing at Colaba.

Ladibai, the deceased's cousin, said she and the deceased were standing near the P. W. D. offices on the morning of the 19th instant. A motor lorry came up and they attempted to cross the road. They got confused and began to run to and fro, and the deceased was knocked down. Witness did not hear the horn blown. The lorry, when first seen by her, was at some distance, and was coming slowly. It stopped at once and the driver took the deceased to the hospital.

Private Robert Stroud of the Motor Transport Section, driver of the lorry, said that on passing the Floral Fountain he saw two woman near the P. W. D. offices. As he came to the curb he sounded the horn. The women tried to run across to the Telegraph Office side. He pulled up. They hesitated and began to run back again. Instead of running right back, they suddenly began to run along the road, and he tried to avoid them and put on both brakes, but the left mudguard struck the deceased and a wheel went over her thigh. He was travelling at the time about six miles per hour. He had been held up by a tram car and had not had time to gather any speed. He did everything possible to avoid the collision. If the women had continued to cross in either direction he could have avoided them both.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been run over by a motor lorry under circumstances in which the driver was to be held entirely free from blame.

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM A REFINERY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, on Wednesday, the case again came on in which Mr. H. Wald, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, charged Mr Allimahomed Rehemtoolla of Messrs. K. G. A. Rhemtulla and Co., with carrying on refining or melting operations, which in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, were dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create nuisance by reason of the manner in which the same was carried on without a license. Mr. Crawford appeared for the Municipality, and Mr. Blunt for the defence.

The case was withdrawn, and the accused acquitted.

The accused was also charged with keeping or allowing to be kept chemicals without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

BREACH OF TRUST BY BILL COLLECTOR.

At the same Court, Sergeant Davison charged one Maganlal Bhagwan, a bill collector in the service of one Mr. Lalji Hirabhai, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,613-10-9. The accused had received the amounts between the 23rd of August and the 18th of October, 1916, on behalf of his master, but had failed to credit them in the account books.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defending the accused, said that as the accused's broker offered to make good the amount in full, and as the accused had already suffered much by being a fugitive from Bombay for nearly 15 months and had voluntarily given himself up to the police, he prayed that he might be given the option of a fine. The complainant also did not press for a heavy punishment, and the Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF "CHARAS."

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Sheik Ali Sheik Bapoo, a coolie with possessing, without a license, two pounds of *charas* valued at Rs. 38.

The accused pleaded guilty to the possession of the drug, but said that it was tied round his waist by a man who paid him 8 annas to carry it to a certain place. He prayed for mercy. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

THEFT OF POTATOES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jadhraj Surajmal was charged with the theft of a basket containing potatoes valued at Rs. 3 from Sakharam Janoo's shop at Nall Bazaar. The accused, who had three previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 25.)

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, was granted privilege leave for five days from the 18th March 1918, with permission to prefix it to the Holi and Easter holidays and the annual summer vacation of the District Court of Dharwar.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of relief of the office of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal, City Magistrate of Surat, is extended by eight days.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. S. K. Halder, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for two and half months with effect from 1st May, 1918.

Mr. Krishnaji Gururav Gunjikar, in addition to his own duties, to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. Kashinath Krishna Abhyankar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar on leave.

Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was transferred from Bombay to Karachi with effect from 26th March, 1918.

Mr. Muhammad Baksh Illahi Baksh Shaikh, B.A., LL.B., is appointed a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and is placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 15th May 1918, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. E. W. Grennan on return from leave to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Poona Sub-Division.

Mr. F. A. Ingle on relief to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Khandesh Sub-Division.

Mr. J. B. Anding, on relief to act as Assistant Colector of Salt and Excise, Kaira Sub-Division.

The Rev. James Drummond Gordon, Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th April 1918.

Miss H. E. Payne to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Northern Division and the City of Bombay, vice Miss E. Corkery, proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Nawabshah, during the absence of Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on leave.

Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer during the absence of Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition during the week ended 23rd instant except for slight damage in some talukas in the Karachi, Larkana and Nawabshah districts by rise in river and canals. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Sukkur and Belgaum Districts. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in Sind and Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

By the desire of his Excellency the Governor, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Seamen's Institute in Nicol-road will take place on Tuesday, 30th instant, at 5-15 p.m., instead of on Monday, 29th. The President and Committee trust that all those whom they had the honour to invite for Monday will be able to attend the ceremony on Tuesday.

THE COTTON TRADE.

YESTERDAY'S BROACH SETTLEMENT.

The following letter dated 24th April was found posted on the board over the signature of Mr. Noel, Wilkinson, Secretary, Cotton Trade Association, and addressed to the Bombay Cotton Exchange Cotton Brokers' Association, Mill Owners' Association, Marwari Chamber of Commerce Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association and Cotton Merchants and Muccadams' Association.

My directors think that it will be generally agreed by all concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay that the time has now come when the establishment of a Cotton Clearing House and the broadening of the existing contracts can no longer be delayed, and they are therefore anxious to enter into a detailed consideration of these matters at the earliest possible date, in consultation with all the Associations interested. I am therefore to request that your Association will depute three representatives to discuss the matter with my Directors, and I am to suggest that the first meeting of the representatives of the various Associations might be held on Friday next the 26th, instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba.

In the meanwhile my Directors are of opinion that it is not desirable that any contracts for the new season's (1918-19) crop should not be entered into pending the final inauguration of the Clearing House.

The rate for Broach settlement had been declared at Rs. 712 by the Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

COTTON-CONTRACTS.

With reference to Notification dated 28th March, 1918, it is notified by the Bombay Government for general information that the submission to the Controller of Prices of the statements of open contracts for cotton should be discontinued.

INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

WORK OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

The Indian Cotton Committee which has been in recess at Simla has practically concluded its work and will break up at the end of this month.

Mr. R. Mackenna, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, who has been president of the Committee, will leave Simla on the 29th on a short visit to Bombay where he will look into the conditions of the cotton trade. Mr. Mackenna will pay a visit to Pusa before returning to Simla about the middle of next month.

Mr. F. Hodgkinson who came from England to join the Committee is to return Home.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

According to the Department of Statistics, the total amount of the authorised and paid-up capital of 267 cotton mills in India was respectively about Rs. 23 crores and Rs. 20 crores in 1916-17, as against Rs. 22 crores and 19 crores invested in 264 mills in 1913-14, the pre-war year. In 1916-17 the quantity of yarn spun was 681 million pounds and that of woven goods produced 377 million pounds as compared with 683 and 274 million pounds respectively in 1913-14 or a decrease since the outbreak of the war of less than 1 per cent in the case of yarn, but an increase of about 38 per cent. in the case of woven goods.

The number of looms increased from 96,700 in 1913-14 to 111,000 in 1916-17, that of spindles from 6,621,000 to 6,670,000 and that of persons employed from 261,000 to 277,000.

KEROSINE OIL PRICES.

CONTROLLER PROHIBITS BOARDING.

The following notification has been issued by the Controller of Prices, Bombay:—

Under the authority of the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 6th April 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following prices for the sale of kerosine oil in the Town and Island of Bombay and its suburbs:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Asiatic Petroleum Oil Company's.			
Rising Sun Brand 125° per case of two tins	7	4	0
Anchor Brand 125° per case of two tins	7	6	0
Anchor Brand 125° per two tins	6	13	0
Rising Sun Brand 125° per two tins	6	10	0
Swan Brand 125° per two tins	4	15	6
Swan Brand 125° per two tins gallons	4	15	6
	2	7	
Swan Brand 125° per four gallons	1	10	3
Burma Oil Company's.			
Chukker Brand 125° per two tins	5	10	
Chukker Brand 125° per four gallons	2	7	
Standard Oil Company's.			
Snow Flake Brand 150° per case of two tins	8	11	
Chester Brand 150° per case of two tins	8	6	
Indo-Burma Petroleum Company's.			
Star and Crescent Brand 125° per two tins	7	8	
Star and Crescent Brand 125° per four gallons	2	13	
Saraswati Brand 125° per two tins	6	8	0
Rising Sun Brand 125° per four gallons	2	2	0
Texas Oil Company's.			
Southern Star Brand 150° per case of two tins	8	3	
Unicorn Brand 150° per case of two tins	7	14	0

Retail dealers will be allowed to charge two annas more per tin of four gallons.

Retail price per bottle is fixed at two annas.

Any person found selling the oil at a price in excess of that fixed above will be punishable under No. 11.J of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, whichever is most.

It is notified that hoarding of stocks by dealers is prohibited.

The public are informed that instances of excessive demands should be brought to the notice either of the Ward Committee or the Superintendent of Police of the Division.

PETROL AND PROFITEERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before the war, the price of petrol was 14 to 15 annas per gallon to the motoring public. At that time taxi-cabs were supplied with petrol at ten annas per gallon. Presumably the Petrol Companies made a handsome profit on this price. Petrol then went up to Rs. 1-2-0 or Re. 1-4-0 per gallon if I remember right. I do not think there was any reason for this except that motoring became more and more popular and the Petrol Companies thought they would like to make more profit. Then again petrol was put up to Rs. 1-6-0 per gallon, for what reasons one hardly knows. Motorists in Bombay seem to be busy people and although I know very well that they grumble a lot at the price of petrol, no one seems to have cared to take up the matter.

Government then put on a duty of six annas per gallon, with the avowed object, not of making money by the duty, but to try and reduce the consumption of petrol in joy rides. The petrol companies kindly put up another six pies and the price of petrol became Rs. 1-12-6. Lately they have again put up three annas per gallon alleging that some petrol has to come from Madras and Calcutta.

To my knowledge when Government put on six annas per gallon duty, the various petrol companies had in stock lacs of gallons of petrol in Bombay. The Petrol Companies put up six annas six pies per gallon also on the petrol that was actually in Bombay at the time. I have tried to make enquiries and if my information is correct, no duty was charged on any petrol that was already in Bombay, so that to my mind the Petrol Companies had no justification whatever in charging six annas six pies per gallon on the lacs of gallons of petrol in store in Bombay. As far as my information goes, only one or two companies get their petrol from Calcutta and Madras at present, and there is no justification for a general rise of three annas per gallon for petrol. Knocking off six annas duty, the present retail price of petrol is Rs. 1-9-6. Taking into consideration the fact that taxi-cabs got petrol at ten annas per gallon before, the petrol companies are actually charging about one rupee more per gallon on what they could sell at ten annas before. This means an increase of 160 per cent. It is a well-known fact that at present on account of the large quantity of petrol required, the petrol companies are not refining the same as they used to do before the war, so that presumably there is a good deal of saving in the manufacturing cost of petrol. If we take that into consideration, the petrol companies are charging about 200 p. c. more for petrol to-day than what they could afford to sell at to taxi drivers before the war. No doubt freight has gone up, but most of the petrol companies, as far as I know, have their own steamers. Wages have also gone up, but one can well understand that every extra charge could be covered by roughly 50 per cent. increase of price per gallon, so that the proper price of petrol should be about Re. 1 per gallon and not Re. 1-15-6 as we are paying at present.

All the petrol companies are in the hands of large European firms and if my conclusions are correct, it seems a great pity that European firms of repute should be connected with any kind of profiteering, especially out of a means of locomotion of people who cannot help using motor cars on account of the peculiar conditions in India, and at a time when every kind of joy riding is completely stopped.

I am really surprised that the Petrol companies have been silent about the letter I wrote last Saturday. If this letter of mine is doing them an injustice may I hope that they will write and correct my impressions, which, I know, are the impressions of many other motorists.

I sincerely trust that my letter has caught the eyes of the authorities and that something will be done to realieve the conditions of motorists of Bombay, the majority of whom only motor for business purpose and a large number of whom are connected with either the I. D. F. or other important works connected with the war.

It is not as if the retail dealers in petrol, *viz.*, motor firms were making a huge profit. The only profit allowed to motor firms as far as I am able to gather is not more than one anna and six pies per gallon which is paid after three months and on account of the present control of petrol, and as it is to be served night and day, a large staff has to be employed by motor firms who retail petrol. There is also a great deal of leakage both natural and otherwise and loss of and damage to petrol tins, so that the retailers do not make anything out of petrol at all. It is the petrol importers that are making all the profit.

I must appeal to my brother motorists not to remain quiet but to write their views to the papers with regard to what appears to me to be absolutely unwarranted profiteering, and, if need be, a Motorists' Association should be formed with the object of appealing to the Controller and to Government to see that some steps are taken whereby a moderate price is charged for what is sold as petrol, but what really is a little better than kerosine.—Yours, etc.,

A MOTORIST.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

REPLY FROM LADY WEDDERBURN.

Lady Wedderburn has sent the following reply to the Brotherhood's cable of condolences:—

Meredith, Gloucester, Mar. 12, 1918.

Dear Sir Narayen Chandavarkar.—I write to ask you to kindly express my sincere thanks to the Students' Brotherhood Society for their kind cable of sympathy with us in our great sorrow which we appreciate much. Sir William had not been very strong this winter and had felt being confined to the house, but he continued his work for India till the last few days of his life, when his strength failed. The end was very peaceful, and we must feel thankful that he was spared a long illness and suffering.—Yours, etc., M. B. WEDDERBURN.

YOUR GRACE OR MY RIGHT?

MEANING OF SUSPENSION RULE.

MR. GANDHI'S EXHORTATION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 24.

On the 20th Mahatma Gandhiji in company of Mrs. Gandhi, Messrs. Manu Subedar, V. J. Patel and others visited three villages, viz., Kasar, Ajarpura and Samarkha in Anand Taluka. Before Mahatmaji's visit these three villages were visited by Mr. Banker and Ansuyaben. More than hundred agriculturists had signed the declaration from these villages.

At Kasar a meeting of about five hundred cultivators was held. Here Mahatmaji in his address pointed out to them that real power lay in the hands of the people and not in those of the Government. He asked them to be *Satyagrahis* not only with Government but in every walk of their life.

At Ajarpura which was visited by the Mamlatdar of the Taluka only two days back and where he had taken great pains to explain to the people why they should now pay up the revenue without any further delay, but where all efforts had proved fruitless, a meeting of about a thousand men and three hundred ladies was held. Here Mahatmaji delivered a long address.

He said "First of all I want to talk to you a little about the Mamlatdar's visit. The Mamlatdar told you that the covenant must be observed. But he misinterpreted the meaning of the covenant. He told you that your forefathers had entered into a covenant with the Government to pay a certain assessment for the lands in their possession. Now let us see as to what kind of covenant our forefathers had entered into. Our ancient law covenant is that we should give to our king one-fourth of the grains that grow in our fields. It meant that whenever our crops failed we had to pay nothing. The present Government have changed this law and forces us to pay in money. I do not know whether it has gained thereby. Perhaps they may have. But remember well that this is our ancient law, and you have taken the vow in accordance with it. And again it is the Government law that if the crops are under four annas, the collection of revenue must be suspended till the next year. This year you sincerely believe that your crops are under four annas and therefore your revenue must be suspended. The Government say that it is not your right, but it is only a grace that it suspends revenue till the next year. Let me declare to you that it is no grace on the part of Government, but it is your right. And if it is at grace Government cannot show it at its sweet will."

He then pointed out that the real significance of the struggle lay in the fact that it would revive the old village republics. The key of village self-government lay in the assertion of public opinion. He then exhorted them to be fearless. He then said that *satyagraha* must pervade through all their life.

At Samarkha, Mahatmaji addressed a meeting of more than a thousand agriculturists. About a hundred ladies were also present in the meeting.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

A preliminary meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay was held at the Corporation Hall yesterday at 6 p.m., to consider the necessary steps to be taken to give effect to a general desire to give an entertainment to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on behalf of the public of Bombay to express their satisfaction at his appointment as a member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. There was a large attendance.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Kt., was voted to the chair. It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy and carried, that an evening entertainment be given to the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on some suitable day in June, and that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to do everything necessary to carry out the Resolution and collect subscriptions for the purpose:

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.; the Hon. Sir Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Kt.; the Hon. Justice Mr. A. M. Kajiji; Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt.; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas; the Hon. Mr. Mohamed Hajibhoy; Mr. Haji Suleman A. Wahed; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Sir T. W. Birkett; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas; Mr. Abdul Husein A. Peerbhoy; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Sir Sassoon David, Bart.; the Hon. Mr. Sakhbhoy K. Barodawalla; Mr. S. G. Welinkar; Mr. M. S. Haveliwala; the Hon. Mr. N. N. Hogg; Mr. Aga Mahamed Jaffer Sustri.

The Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; and Mr. H. P. Mody, were to be the Honorary Secretaries.

A special meeting of the Anjuman was held on Friday evening at the Hall of the Anjuman under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Haveliwala when resolutions were passed congratulating the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah on his appointment to the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and for expressing their deep gratitude to his Majesty and his Government for selecting and appointing the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah to the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay.

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REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From 1st May, 1918, copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount to this office before the 15th of the next month to avoid inconvenience which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies as no outstandings can be allowed henceforth.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.,
Proprietors.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Friday, 26th April, 1918.

"RECONSTRUCTION AND THE INDIVIDUAL."

Reconstruction is in the air. We all believe that we are faced with problems such as no other time knew. In every belligerent country, soon after the war, demobilisation, industrial dislocation, unemployment and general social derangement will have to be met immediately by special measures of remedy and relief. It is obvious, therefore, that preparations of some kind must be made to meet the crisis. In almost all of these countries, some of the best and most alert minds are already busy with the task of preparation. But the question is, will it be enough to devise means to secure a return to the normal life of the nations as it was before the war? Was civilization before the war so satisfactory that there is no need to strive for another ideal than to return to it? No one who has adequately realized the immensity of the sacrifice which the war has entailed will consider a mere return to the world, as it was, worth that sacrifice. The sacrifice, according to him, will have been vain unless the world-order which peace will usher in is to be quite a new one though built on the foundation of the old,—a rational and better world-order. What that world-order should be has been discussed *ad nauseam*. Few, however, have realised that attention should not only be turned to social diseases and to ills of communities and classes, but also to the outlook, the temper, and the attitude of mind of the people themselves. The individual has always been the pivot of society and he will continue to remain so. In most discussions on the subject of reconstruction he has been overlooked, that is, in so far as his own disposition towards a new order of life is concerned. On the other hand, as Mr. Arthur Ponsonby points out in his article "Reconstruction and the Individual" in the "Contemporary Review", if we are to make a new start on a better road we may make as many fine schemes and projects as you like, but they will not work unless we can get the individual to envisage the future with a mind disposed to adopt new methods and prepared to accept new ideals. "Proper reconstruction," he adds, "is not just a matter of reshuffling and rearrangement, nor can any scheme be superimposed from above. The reawakening and preparation must come from below." The outlook of the individual, therefore, is all-important."

Education, he rightly emphasises, is the bedrock of individualism. But, apart from book learning and scientific and technical training, there is, he insists, also an urgent need for reconstruction in the individual outlook on life in general, and for co-ordination and unification of the different compartments of human thought and activity in each person. Alike in the analysis of the need and his indication of the change that must satisfy it, Mr. Ponsonby says nothing that is new, but all that he has to say he says with a clearness and a new emphasis that compel attention. To explain his theme, he takes the four existing divisions of human activity,—the domestic sphere, the social and professional sphere, the political and religious sphere. In reality, as he says, these divisions ought to overlap and woven together in a unity of purpose they should form a complete and harmonious whole, with no jarring or conflicting elements and with no inconsistency, discord or contradiction. But, as a matter of fact, in practice, "a great deal of waste of capacity and many defects of character are due to a striking absence of unity and harmony." He brings home his point by apt illustrations that, with necessary modifications in varying degrees, have universal application. How many people, for instance, he asks, refuse to apply the same standard of morality to their domestic and professional life?

An admirable father of a family, domestic, kindly, and considerate in the family circle, may in his business or profession show an entirely different disposition, adopting methods of a very doubtful character, and acting in a harsh, inconsiderate way for purely selfish ends. He is not aware of any inconsistency, but he is under the impression that the two spheres are separate and distinct, require different treatment, and should be regulated by different standards. Morality, to him, is not a set of principles applicable to all branches of his activity; but business is business, and while kindliness and consideration may pay in the home, astute self-interest and advantage gained at other people's expense will pay better in his business.

The same is true of politics which is another separate compartment entirely cut off from the domestic and from the business and professional life of an average citizen, in which again, from an occasional insight he may have into the working of the political machine, he believes a special, different and lower code of morality is adopted:

He observes that the rules which govern the conduct of nations towards one another, the code of honour and ethics adopted by Governments differ entirely from the standard to which he has been in the habit of conforming in home and business life. He knows that if he behaved to his friends or his business competitors as one Government behaves to another he would very soon be an outcast. Governmental morality is no doubt very low, but he does not see that he might help to raise it if he would come in and insist on linking the business of politics to the real life of the people and take his share in the general co-ordination of all national effort.

As for religion it is "something that happens at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning" and is "a sectarian dispute, observance of a ceremony, acceptance of dogma and indulgence in ritual. It is rigorously excluded from business, and of course, has no remote connection with politics." Thus the individual passes from one compartment into another, assuming the fresh disguise which seems appropriate to the particular circumstances and the consequent "fatal lack of unity and disintegration of individual life, which almost amount to the cultivation of a dual or multiple personality, react on social and corporate life and produce waste of energy, conflict and strife, as well as hypocrisy and duplicity in the individual." Life, on the other hand, as Mr. Ponsonby says, is not divided up into water-tight compartments or any sort of compartments. It is one complete congruous whole.

What then is the change in the individual outlook that is needed? "The ethics of the home, of the workshops, of the political party, of the industrial group, of the congregation, and of the community of nations," Mr. Ponsonby replies, "must be uniform." The individual

should look beyond the home into the plexus of industrial and social life so as to prevent family self-sufficiency. Beyond that, again, he should see national life, and international life further off, perhaps, but indissolubly linked to the rest; and yet, again, ultimately the needs and progress of humanity must enter into his calculations. The importance of the smallest deed cannot be gauged and may be of more far-reaching significance than he is aware of. It must bear some relation, therefore, to the larger whole and must harmonise with the ultimate consequences which lie beyond.

The difficulties in the way are not any lack of fine qualities. What is to be deplored is that their scope is confined and curtailed in all classes systematically and almost instinctively. No fault, says Mr. Ponsonby, is to be found with the material that exists and the response to the right sort of appeal would be immediate, practically universal and perhaps very startling, but it is the wrong sort of appeal that is constantly given:

The home is belittled; education by common consent has been neglected; business is not co-operative effort for the reproduction of the best, but competitive effort for material gain; labour is subjugated and forced into conflict; art is despised because its commercial value is negligible; the political appeal is too often material improvement dangled out as a prize for votes. The national appeal is based on expediency and the desire for domination, and in war-time on a passion for triumph and revenge. And the churches and chapels, unable to withstand the force of commercialism and the ideal of sordid gain, fall back upon their own futile disputes, and if they make any appeal at all it is formal, lifeless, and misdirected.

Finally it is not, he adds, a reactionary spirit, not even a conservative spirit, which is responsible for the confused and purposeless outlook in immediate life. It is "indolence, indifference, stupid conventionality and tame submission to authority which allows individuals to drift into acquiescence and acceptance of things as they are." The change that is wanted is in fact psychological. Therefore

as each man clamours for this or that form of reconstruction and demands co-ordination and systematisation in the affairs of the nation and of industry, let him take a glance into the inner chambers of his heart and mind, and take note as to whether there is not a need there too for reconstruction and renewal which, if carried out, will fit him to take part in the larger work with a vigour and aptitude which he himself perhaps little thinks he possesses.

THE NAVAL RAIDS.

We must protest against the extravagant and almost hysterical outburst in the Ostend and Zeebrugge raids which Reuter has thought fit to transmit over the cables. That the raid in each instance was a brilliant feat of arms carried out with consummate daring and skill and elaborately planned in advance is true. And the British Navy deserve in the highest degree the praise and gratitude of the public throughout the Empire. But if we know anything about the British sailor it is that he himself would be disgusted by the hysterical and extravagant terms in which we are asked to regard a performance concerning which the highest compliment that can be paid to the Navy is to say that it is entirely characteristic of that service, the surprising fact being that something of the kind has not been carried out before. The British blucjacket is not given to bombast and it is his custom to take his achievements modestly and we decline to believe the story of the lorry load of men who exclaimed "We are the block lads." There was a time when this modesty was reflected in the press. But, nowadays the yellow journals of England make the whole nation appear ridiculous by inventions and extravagances of this kind. There was also a time, more recent, when Reuter would have scorned to cable all this "flim-flam". We recall the excellent and dignified accounts of the Jutland battle and the battle of the Falkland Islands, with which the sort of stuff we are constrained to publish is a painful contrast. It may be pointed out that even the First Lord of the Admiralty at the time these messages were sent was unable to say to what extent the operations had achieved their objective, and, however brilliant the performance, it would be better to await the final report before congratulating ourselves in terms too ecstatic. It is said the raids are precursors of operations on a more extensive scale. We trust this report is true for we have never been able to understand the policy which imposed a chafing inactivity on our gallant Navy in this respect. There has been too much respect for the mine-field-protected naval arsenal. Zeebrugge should never have been allowed to develop into the hornet's nest that has stung the Allied shipping to such effect, and, if the recent raids have not entirely achieved their objective,—as to which we have no final information at present,—they are to be welcomed as indicating a needed change of policy and an assurance, if it were needed, that the men of the Navy still possess the skill and daring which made their reputation for initiative a terror to their foes in the old days. But, because some considerable success has been achieved in a minor operation of this kind, we need not go into hysterics of joy which are ill-suited to the present grave situation of the war.

Official and Personal.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days from the 30th April, 1918, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

In consequence of the political crisis, it has been found necessary to change the date of the first meeting of the Senate of the National University from May 1st, to Wednesday, May 15th.

In response to the Premier's appeal Nawab of Malerkotta has offered to raise two double companies of Sappers and Miners and to provide an aeroplane.

Notes of the Day.

The Leaders' Manifesto.

The "Pioneer" has published a column of admonition to Home Rulers on the Indian Leaders' manifesto. The interests of popular freedom in India have, apparently, no present relevance and it seems a simple matter of the will that Indians should feel the enthusiasm for victory which is exhibited in Britain. India's keenness for the Allied cause is beyond dispute, but to say that the cause of Indian freedom should be shoved into the indefinite future and that, at the same time, Indians should feel a blazing interest for freedom and self-determination in the rest of the world only—is, as Mr. Tilak has said, to expect what is contrary to human nature. The peril of barbarism is a world-peril and the hope of freedom is a world-hope. A purely negative mood of hating Germany and loving the advent of nothing in particular, must be, even for Indians, no great stimulus in the present crisis. It is no use our being counselled to leave things for the future, if there is no assurance that we fight not only against a common danger, but for a common liberation.

Grace or Right?

In the special pleading in the form of a Press Note on the Kaira situation, which we published yesterday, there is a doctrine of Government which Satyagrahis are determined to challenge. "Suspensions and remissions," says the Press Note, "cannot be claimed as a matter of right, as they are now being claimed in Kaira. They represent a measure of relief granted as a matter of grace." Whether it be Mr. Pratt's grace or the ryot's right, it is surely exercised according to established principles. The rules of remission and suspension are simply administered by the officer in charge and to talk of "grace" as a sublime and personal attribute is to raise puerile issues. To the Collector they form a code of observance and to the people they constitute rights which they are concerned to defend. The ryots of Kaira are not trying to obtain "grace", but they are defending their rights. No Government can play fast and loose with their own usages and no subject would accept random inroads on his own rights.

Indian Industrial Possibilities.

There seems to be no lack of expert assurance as to the success of the development of many a new industry in India. The latest contribution in this direction is made by Lord Lamington who assures us that there are "tremendous" supplies of water for factory power in the Southern districts of this Presidency and he suggests that the Government should make a complete survey of these and other sources in view of their conversion for mechanical purposes. Again, Engineer Alfred Dickinson suggests that the Government of India should immediately undertake the complete investigation of the possible sources of water power in India. The preliminary estimate of the cost of the Koyna river scheme shows, he adds, that it will be a thoroughly sound commercial proposition and that, further, the investigation of the possibility of utilising lake Periyar in Madras for power and for irrigation shows that a thoroughly workable scheme for manufacture of nitrates on a large scale can be established. Neither Lord Lamington nor Engineer Alfred Dickinson has said anything that is new. Their emphasis on what is the obvious only serves to bring into relief the amazing apathy of the Government and their neglect of the ordinary duty of seeing to it that the immense industrial potentialities of the country are turned into actualities for the good of the people.

Ahmedabad and Compulsory Education.

We understand that at its recent meeting the Ahmedabad Municipality resolved to take a census of boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 12 residing in the city. That is the essential preliminary to the introduction of free and compulsory education and we hope it will not be many months before the Municipality is ready with other necessary arrangements for the application of the Elementary Education Act to a city which, next to Bombay, is most in need of free and compulsory education. As the demands on the municipal revenues of Ahmedabad are many, we trust the Government will make their contribution to the increased cost of education on a liberal scale. Again, the bulk of the poor in Ahmedabad are factory workers. A corresponding duty, therefore, rests on the mill-owners to cooperate with the Municipality in making the scheme of free and compulsory education a success. For the rest, the sooner the Ahmedabad Municipality is ready with its scheme, the better will it be not only for the city but for the Presidency. For the example of the second city in the Presidency cannot but stimulate efforts in the same direction in other cities.

The Health of the City.

The death-rate from both small-pox and plague continues very high in Bombay, while that from respiratory diseases has been abnormal to a degree rarely experienced in any season during the past decade. In the week preceding last there were as many as 429 deaths, while last week 351 deaths were registered. Small-pox registered last week 112 attacks and 51 deaths, being 6 attacks and 5 deaths more than in the week previous. Plague registered 115 attacks and 103 deaths, being 19 attacks less, but two deaths more than previously. Cholera disappeared during the week. The mortality from other principal diseases was reported as under: measles 20, enteric 6, malarial fever 8, other fevers 78, diarrhoea 31, dysentery 23, debility 57, old age 57, tubercular diseases 16 and diseases of the nervous system 46. The total mortality during the week amounted to 1,045, the death-rate standing at 55.48, as compared with the total of 1,096 and death-rate of 58.18 of the previous week. There were 385 births during the week.

DELHI CONFERENCE NOMINEES.

INDIAN PRINCES TO BE PRESENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 25.

As far as is at present known the delegates attending the Delhi Conference will include the following ruling chiefs:—Gaekwar of Baroda, Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharajas of Kutch, Kolhapur, Cooch Behar, Kapurthala, Patiala, Gwalior, Indore, Bikaneer and Jaipur, Begum of Bhopal, Jam of Nawanagar, Rana of Dholpur.

Provincial representatives are:—

Madras:—Mr. Rajagopalacharier, Prince of Arcot, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Raja of Bobbili, Dr. Nair, Mr. P. Ramayaningar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Bernard Hunter, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Mr. Gillman representing Recruiting Board.

Bombay:—Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Narayan Chandavarker, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayattullah, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. P. R. Cadell representing Recruiting Board.

Bengal:—Sir Satiyendra Sinha, Nawab of Murshidabad, Raja of Mymensingh, Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Mr. B. Chakarvarti, Mr. Ambika Charan Mozumdar, Mr. Ananda Chandra Roy, Mr. W. E. Crum, Dr. S. K. Mullick representing Recruiting Board.

United Provinces:—Raja of Jehangirabad, Kuar Sahib of Benares, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Pandit Jagat Narain, Lala Janaki Prasd, Nawab Abdul Majid, Mr. T. Smith and Sir John Campbell representing Recruiting Board.

Punjab:—Raja Daljit Singh, Raja Narendra Nath, Sardar Gaijan Singh, Mr. Lal Chand, Khan Bahadur Fazul-i-Hussein, Maulvi Rahim Buksh, Hon. Mr. Currie and Sir Umar Hyat Khan representing Recruiting Board.

Bihar and Orissa:—Maharaja of Darbhanga, Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, Khwaja Muhammad Noor, Purnendu Narayan, Sinharaja of Dumrao, Mr. W. A. Ironside, Mr. E. L. Hammond representing Recruiting Board.

Central Provinces:—Zemindar of Khujji, Rao Bahadur K. G. Damli, Dr. Munji, Rai Sahib Mathura Prasad and Lieut.-Col. Crosthwaite representing Recruiting Board.

Assam:—Rai Bahadur Nalini Kanta Rai, Dastidar Syed Abdul Majid, Mr. Rajendra Narayan Chowdhury.

North-west Frontier Provinces:—Mr. Saa-Uddin, Mr. S. E. Pears representing Recruiting Board.

Delhi:—Rai Sahib Piare Lal and Pirzada Mohamed Hussain.

Members of the Imperial Legislative Council attending are:—Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. V. J. Patel, Babu Surendranath Bannerjea, Rai Sita Nath Roy, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, Mr. Maung Bah Too, Mr. Krishna Sahai, Mr. D. Emini, Kumar Chanda, Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde, Mr. K V Rangaswamy Iyengar, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Raja of Kantha, Mr. Bishen Dut Sukul, Mir Asad Ali Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Abdul Rahim, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Huq, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Muhammad Shafi, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Khan, Captain Ajab Khan and Sir G. M. Chitnavis.

General Hudson, Adjutant-General in India and Captain Fieling, Secretary, Recruiting Board will also attend the Conference.

VICEROY'S CONFERENCE.

THANA HOME RULE LEAGUE MESSAGE

(From a correspondent.)

KALYAN, April 25.

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, President, Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, and Mr. M. R. Ranade, Chairman, Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee:—

"The Indian Home Rule League Thana District Branch and the Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, in wishing hearty success to the War Conference respectfully urge that nothing less than the Congress-Moslem League Scheme will satisfy Indian aspirations and that if Home Rule be granted to India as to Ireland the country will respond gallantly to the Premier's trumpet call for co-operation, and will enthusiastically concentrate all its resources in men and money towards the successful prosecution of the war."

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

Captain J. H. Wapshare, V.D., resigns his commission in the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

Sir Harcourt Butler will preside at the public meeting at Government House, Lucknow, on Saturday, 4th May, to consider measures necessary to give effect to the decisions of the Delhi Conference.

NEW PHASE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

MORE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY SOUTH OF ARRAS.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT BETWEEN SOMME AND AVRE.

ENEMY DUMPS BOMBED.

There were definite signs on Wednesday morning, of the approaching new enemy offensive. Their artillery was more active on the whole front south of Arras, particularly in the southern flank of the British lin. A later telegram states that the fighting is developing with great rapidity and the enemy is using huge masses. The enemy took Villers-Bretonneux after violent bombardment. Sharp fighting continues on whole front.

There was hostile bombardment on the whole of the Franco-British front, between the Somme and the Avre. The battle continued through on Thursday and is desperate in Hangard. The struggle was equally violent in Hailles region

Some minor operations eastward of Robecq were completely successful.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says there were more definite signs this morning of the approaching new phase of the enemy offensive. The enemy artillery was more active on the whole front south of Arras, particularly on the southern flank of our line. We improved our positions by successful minor operations, otherwise there was no change in the general situation.

RENEWAL OF BATTLE EXPECTED.

FIGHTING DEVELOPING WITH GREAT RAPIDITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 25.

The renewal of the great battle was fully expected, nevertheless the opening stages have been awaited with intense interest. Apparently fighting is developing with great rapidity. The enemy is again employing huge masses and is certain to suffer immense losses because our gunners are most advantageously posted.

HOSTILE BOMBARDMENT ON FRANCO-BRITISH FRONT.

ENERGETIC FRENCH REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24, 4-0 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

A French communiqué says between the Somme and the Avre hostile bombardment became violent during the night on the Franco-British front, notably in the region of Villers-Brettonneux and Hangard-en-Santerre. Our artillery energetically replied.

HIGH GROUND NEAR AMIENS.

GERMAN EFFORT ON NARROW SCALE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25th, 7-5 a.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 25.

The resumption of the German offensive is on a much smaller scale than previously. Objectives yesterday were obviously limited possibly owing to the slaughter attendant on headlong rushes, but the enemy has huge forces in the neighbourhood and if the local thrust like that at Villers-Bretonneux succeeds, advantage will be undoubtedly pushed to the utmost as was the case at Armentieres.

There were two chief thrusts yesterday one against Kemmel which was repulsed and the other against Villers and Hangard where Germans are evidently anxious to wipe out the local salient and take the remainder of the high ground on both sides of the Amiens road before attempting another general advance. Other thrusts were probably diversions.

Correspondents mention that no British tanks have been fighting for two or three weeks.

ENEMY TAKES VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

ATTACKS ON OUR NEW POSITIONS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 10-35 p.m. April 25.

In to-night's communiqué Field Marshal Haig says: After violent bombardment this morning the enemy attacked the whole of the British front and the French on our right. The attack was repulsed. The attack was renewed later in, strength against our positions in this sector and the enemy gained possession of Villers-Bretonneux where fighting was severe and still continues. We repulsed other attacks on the north bank of the Somme and northward of Albert taking prisoners. We recaptured a post northwestward of Festubert which we lost on 22nd. April. The garrison strongly resisted losing heavily. We took prisoners and machineguns.

We repulsed a strong attack on our new positions eastward of Robecq and maintained our line intact, taking eighty-four prisoners. We also secured prisoners in minor enterprises eastward of Nieppe forest and in the neighbourhood of Meteren.

There was sharp air fighting yesterday. We heavily bombed Merville, Estaires, Steenwerck, Lagorgue, Chaulnes railway junction and Ostend docks. We brought down fifteen and drove down two enemy machines. One of ours is missing. Our night flying machines dropped twenty tons on Roulers, Merville Armentieres, Bapaume, Thourout, Tournai, Courtrai, Chaulnes railway station and Zeebrugge docks. Direct hits were obtained on all these targets and several fires were started. All of our machines returned.

TWO ENEMY ATTACKS.

FAIL IN OBJECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

Two enemy attacks against important tactical positions in the parts of the line widely asunder were launched this morning.

The first was against Dranoutre, at the foot of the Mont Kemmel, which the French troops have been defending. The enemy gained initial advantage, but suffered so heavily that he was unable to press the attack; and the situation was restored.

The second attack against Villers-Bretonneux followed violent bombardment by gas shells. Two enemy divisions assaulted from the direction of Domard road and penetrated our line of posts and gained a footing in the outskirts of Villers-Bretonneux. The battle is still in progress. The enemy's objective has certainly not been gained.

EFFECT OF OUR FIRE

Coinciding with this operation, an attack was delivered against the French between Castel and Hailles near Hangard, but it failed to attain its known objective. This morning the enemy endeavoured to push forward the line south of the Clarence river but was repulsed. So effective was our rifle and machinegun fire that the enemy was beaten back without giving a battle.

In the attack on Bretonneux three German tanks were seen advancing along the road with the infantry following.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT BETWEEN AVRE AND SOMME

ALL DAY BATTLE CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. April 25.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Furious bombardment of the Anglo-French positions south of the Somme and on the Avre was followed by a German attack in great force on the whole front. The enemy at five in the morning attacked Hangard region, Hailles Wood, and Senecat, south of the Avre. The battle lasted all day and continues. It was particularly desperate in Hangard region.

The enemy after a series of furious assaults gained a footing in the woods north of Hangard also in the eastern outskirts of the village which we are defending desperately.

The struggle was equally violent in Hailles region. Several assaults on the ridge east of the village were shattered by our fire, and counter-attacks farther south. German attempts at Senecat wood and hill 82 failed, both remaining wholly in our possession.

NEW ROLE OF FRENCH AIRMEN.

HOW THEY DELAYED ENEMY MOVEMENTS.

GERMAN ARMY WITHOUT EYES AND EARS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—In the recent battle our airmen were assigned a new role. Our high command had foreseen that the enemy's advance would follow the roads leading towards Amiens and consequently the aerodromes of the battle-squadrons were so distributed as to flank and not face the line of the enemy's progress. Immediately the battle was engaged, our air squadrons not merely reported the movements, but delayed them by attacking the troops and the trains. During the first two days of the battle mists prevented activity, but on the 23rd March ensued the severest air battles yet fought. The German air service was thoroughly defeated and until the 29th March we had unchallenged mastery of the air. For a week the German army was without eyes and ears On the 29th March Richthofen's squadron appeared on the battlefield, but it was then too late. The delay the air service caused to the Germans meant hours of invaluable time.

LONG RANGE GUN CREW SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

It is stated that a French shell killed the whole of the crew of a German longrange gun, hence Paris has not been bombarded for two days.

TWO TYPES OF FRENCH MACHINES.

MANOEUVRES IN AIR FIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphs:—On the day that German cavalry entered Noyon, French machines machine-gunned them from the level of roofs and French airmen did not hesitate to engage them at heavy odds generally with favourable results. Air fighting tends more and more to be between strong patrolling squadrons sent out against definite objectives and victory usually rests with the side which outmanoeuvres and succeeds in breaking the enemy formation.

Air squadrons follow clearly defined fighting tactics like destroyer squadrons. The French are now using two types of machines, namely, chaserplanes and bombingplanes.

HOW RICHTHOFEN FELL.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 25.

A German official account says that von Richthofen was apparently forced to land in the enemy lines in consequence of a motor defect. He landed smoothly and as he was pursuing an opponent at the time he apparently fell a victim to a chance hit from the ground.

LOSS OF RICHTHOFEN.

GERMAN OBITUARY NOTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

The Commander of the German Air Forces in an obituary notice of Richthofen says "His death is a deep wound for the entire Air Forces."

WITHRAWAL OF FIFTH ARMY FROM ST. QUENTIN.

MR. BONAR LAW EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 25.

The withdrawal of the Fifth Army from St. Quentin was the subject of a series of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Bonar Law said there was not the slightest justification for the suggestion that this portion of the line was taken over contrary to the judgment of Sir William Robertson and Field-Marshal Haig. The arrangements were made entirely by the British and the French military authorities. It was untrue that Field-Marshal Haig had protested against taking over the extra line from the French.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TROOPS IN WEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

In connection with Swiss reports of arrival of Austro-Hungarian troops in Belgium, it is noteworthy that the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" urges Austro-Hungary to take the offensive owing to the despatch of Italian troops to the West front.

REFORM OF SECOND CHAMBER.

PRINCIPLE OF ELECTION.

BRYCE COMMITTEE REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 25.

The report of the Conference presided over by Lord Bryce on the reform of the Second Chamber has now been issued. It recommends that the Second Chamber shall consist of two sections; firstly of two hundred and forty-six persons elected by panels of the members of the House of Commons distributed in geographical groups and secondly of persons chosen by a Joint Standing Committee of both Houses and numbering about one-fourth of the whole of the Second Chamber excluding ex-officio members. The term of office of a member of the Second Chamber will be twelve years and one-third of the members will retire every fourth year and their places will be filled by election.

Peers who are not members of the Second Chamber will be eligible to sit in the Commons. Clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, also Church of Second and the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland will be eligible for election.

If it be decided that members of the Second Chamber be paid, payment shall be the same as for the House of Commons. The Second Chamber will not be empowered to amend or reject financial Bills. A Bill which is claimed to be a financial Bill may be referred to an appointed authority which will be elected at the beginning of every Session and will consist of seven members of each House. When the two Chambers disagree the Bill may be referred to a free conference of both Houses consisting of thirty members who shall report simultaneously to both Houses the suggested basis of agreement.

Under a geographical group system Scotland shall be entitled to thirty seats in the Second Chamber, London and Lancashire each to twenty-seven, Yorkshire to twenty-four, Wessex to eighteen, Wales and Monmouth, south-eastern district, south Midlands, east Anglia, south-west Midlands. north-west Midlands, east Midlands, and northern district each to fifteen.

If representatives of Ireland are included they will number twenty-seven making a total of twohundred and seventy-three.

The report is a majority one, Lord Loreburn and Lord Sydenham and Mr. Scanlan dissenting.

The Duke of Rutland, Lords Lansdowne, Dunravel, Loreburn, Balfour of Burleigh, Sydenham and Hugh Cecil, and Sir George Younger held it improbable that election by groups of commons would produce a body of men possessing the attributes of a Second Chamber.

ATTEMPTED AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

CREW OF THREE TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24, 6-40 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 25.

A French communiqué says, enemy aeroplanes attempting a raid on Paris last night were violently fired on and one of them, a triplane, was forced to land near Nogent-Lartaud. The crew of three were taken prisoners.

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

SOME OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 23.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 25.

The "Handelsblad" mentions a number of outstanding questions between Holland and Germany which are now the subject of negotiation including the German method of examining ships for contraband and also the export from Holland of the second-hand goods to Germany. The paper says that the sand and gravel question has not been settled, but the negotiations are proceeding favourably.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS AGAINST HOLLAND.

SCHEME OF ECONOMIC SUBJUGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

A telegram to the "Times" from The Hague says, that reports emanating from German sources in Holland suggest that Germany may demand that raw material, for example, rubber from Dutch Colonies, shall be guaranteed to Germany immediately after the war. It is further suggested that Germany expects to be able to force Holland to accept such conditions as would compel Germany's enemies formally to occupy Dutch Colonies which would throw Holland completely into German hands.

Dutch Colonial shares have recently shown rapid decline.

NO NEWS OF ULTIMATUM TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAGUE, April 23.
Recd. 5.30 p.m., April 25.

Nothing is known in competent quarters of the alleged German ultimatum threatening to occupy the Dutch ports, unless certain demands are accepted.

FIGHT IN THE BALKANS.

RETREAT FOR BULGARS.

HEAVY LOSSES INFICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 25.

A French Eastern communiqué says that fighting activity continued to be lively in different sectors and we scored a series of fresh successes. British detachments west of Doiran penetrated Bulgarian trenches on a wide front, destroyed the dugouts and inflicted heavy losses. In the region west of the lakes a mobile reconnoitring column operating north of Devole drove the *enemy from the line of heights dominating* the right of the Urba valley and captured two villages beyond with prisoners. Several enemy attacks were repulsed in the *Cerna bend.*

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

HEDJAZ'S RAILWAY DEMOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 25.

A Palestine communiqué says:—A Hedjaz official message states that the Arab forces of the King of Hedjaz carried out effective demolitions on the Hedjaz railway northward and southward of Maan. They successfully attacked the outer defences of Maan and reached the Maan station. They subsequently withdrew to the outer defences which they still hold. Between the 11th April and the 17th April they took 322 prisoners.

POWDER FACTORIES AT GLASENBACH BLOWN UP.

SABOTAGE SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, April 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

The newspaper "Grazerpost" states that two large powder factories at Glasenbach near Salzburg have been mysterious blown up, causing many casualties. Sabotage is suspected.

AUSTRIAN PICRIC ACID FACTORY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

Thirty-five were killed and 19 injured by an explosion at Blumenau powder factory in Lower Austria, which was a great centre for the production of picric acrid.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR-EFFORTS.

UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION OF RECRUITING CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE. April 24.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 25.

The recruiting conference unanimously resolved in the time of unparalleled emergency to make the utmost efforts to avert a defeat at the hands of German militarism. The Resolution urges the Australian people to unite whole-heartedly and secure the necessary reinforcements voluntarily.

The "Melbourne Age" comments that the result of the conference gives a cause for cordial congratulation. The terms of the resolution may be accepted as a pledge binding each organisation to exhaust its resources to induce the eligibles to rally to the colours.

Mr. Tudor speaking at a Union gathering declared that the conference had done its best in the interests of Australia and the Empire. The Labour was not luke-warm towards the war. They were in it and must stay there.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

GERMAN DETERMINATION TO RETAIN LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
AMSTERDAM, April 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

Germany's determination to retain the labour of the Russian prisoners of war as long as possible is reflected in an official statement to the German press that the immediate return of the Russian prisoners is impossible. The return can only proceed very slowly and must extend over a long period owing to the tax which the war makes upon communications. The statement finally refers to the possibility of the prisoners prefering to remain in Germany.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

TO BE SUCCEEDED BY GOTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, April 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

Motono, Foreign Minister, has resigned. He is succeeded by Goto.

OSTEND-ZEEBRUGE RAID.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

EXPLOITS OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

In an interview with a representative of *the "Daily Chronicle" several of those who* took part in the Zeebrugge raid confidently asserted that they caught the Germans napping, giving as instance how the men of the *destroyers found the guns covered with tar*paulins. During the whole operation rain poured down. Those who took part confirm the destruction of the lock gates and state *that they saw the waters of the canal rush*ing out and the ships inside straining at their hawsers.

A TEN-FOLD HELL.

A Gallipoli hero said as far as noise was concerned the explosions on the mole and the hurricane of crashing shells made a ten-fold hell. It appears that the lost British destroyer was one of those which entered the harbour and daringly began torpedoing the German destroyers lying under shelter of the mole. It was ultimately sunk by a terrific pointblank gunfire. Owing to mist and rain the attacking ships got within half a mile of the harbour before picking up the mole light. The German defences discovered the British just as they were locating the mole light and a blaze of starlights brilliantly silhouetted the attacking cruiser whereupon the enemy concentrated a terrific shelling of all calibres including seventeen inchers.

A HEAVY RECEPTION BY MACHINE-GUNS.

Although the hit cruiser steamed on and was seen to round the head of the mole and reach the harbour. The cruiser got alongside the mole and landed a large party of men accompanied by marines. Some of the special gangways were broken by the shell-fire increasing the difficulties of disembarkation, while the raiders were given a heavy reception by machine-guns. One by one the guns on the mole were destroyed and the flame throwers attacked the munition stores, etc. The mole contained valuable seaplane hangars, large railway shed, ammunition sheds, naval store sheds and bristled with guns. Meanwhile covered by operations proceeding on the mole block, the ships approached the harbour, were anchored at the entrance and sunk within 23 minutes.

When the landing parties had completed their work, remaining ashore for an hour, the men were taken on board at a given signal and the damaged cruiser began to return. Among hundreds of shells fired at her one seventeen-inch shell had struck her upperworks forward injuring the steering gear. She signalled for escort ships' assistance, but under her own steam managed to reach the protecting cruisers.

An eye-witness said when he saw the damage he could scarcely have believed it possible that the cruiser could have floated. When coming out of the harbour the flames shot from her funnel ten feet high. In spite of her years she must have made the fastest time she ever performed. Full details of how the attacking ships could reach the harbour and effect the return journey in spite of the closeness of range has not transpired, but was doubtless due to the efficiency of smoke screens mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 25.

The crew of the concrete ship which took part in the Zeebrugge affair state that the attack opened by a shot from the Vindictive smashing the lighthouse on the mole when a beam of light came round. The ship had two boats. One of them was smashed and the crew jumped into the other, when the ship was sinking. The boat was packed with men and was heavily fired on even with nine-inch shells, but safely reached the Vindictive. It is stated that the Union Jack was left flying on the mole.

EXCITING DETAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. April 26.

The naval blow at Zeebrugge continues to be the engrossing topic almost to the exclusion of the happenings in France. Special leave has been granted to participants, interviews with whom occupy columns in papers.

"What will folk say about Dover Patrol now?" was the remark of a hero who said it was well worth doing the job and paying the price to enlighten the critics of patrol. This was the spirit of all. When questioned, an officer said he would go tomorrow and think himself in luck for a chance even if he knew he would not return.

Another, asked if the landing party were glad to get an order to withdraw, said some were satisfied that the job was done, others had their blood up and wanted to go to the mainland and fight the German batteries. All testify to the gallantry of the commander of the "Vindictive." the officer of which one says: Soon after German batteries opened the "Vindictive's" bridge was blown away and everybody thereon except the commander who escaped miraculously and continued to navigate most calmly. But the highest eucomiums are lavished on the crews of the submarines blown up under the viaduct. There were six on board each.

The names of one crew are published. They were two Lieutenants and four petty officers and men of whom three were

(Continued on page 6.)

CORPORATION AND OPEN VOTING.

PROPOSITION LOST.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, it was resolved to take over and manage as a Municipal Home the Maternity Home at Parel. A proposition, moved by Mr. S. D. Navalkar, making the election of members of the Standing Committee by open voting, was defeated. Another proposition, moved by him to the effect that eight of the members of the Standing Committee should be elected from the representatives of the ratepayers, was also lost.

The Medical Relief Committee submitted the following report regarding a proposal for taking over and maintaining the Maternity Home established by the Lady Willingdon Scheme at Parel and the question of appointing a Hospital Committee for controlling and supervising institutions for medical relief vested in the Corporation:—

"The Maternity Home at Parel has now been working for the past two years and the Commissioner in his letter No. M. C. 716, dated the 15th February 1918, states that the Home is now thoroughly established and is doing good work. He strongly recommends that it should be taken over and maintained as a Municipal Home. After careful consideration the Committee recommend that the Home be taken over and managed by the Municipality as a Municipal Home.

"As regards the question of appointing a Hospital Committee for controlling and supervising institutions for medical relief vested in the Corporation, the Committee beg to point out that Section 41 of the Municipal Act requires that in the first instance by-laws should be framed, under Section 461 of the Act, defining the constitution, powers and duties of the Hospital Committee. In the absence of any definite instructions on the subject from the Corporation the Committee do not see their way to proceed with the question of framing the by-laws. The Committee are, moreover, of opinion that this question had better be dealt with when the King-Edward Memorial Hospital is established and is in working order."

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Navalkar, seconded by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, the report was approved and adopted, and it was resolved to ask the Commissioner to take necessary steps in the matter.

ELECTION BY OPEN VOTING.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved a proposition making the election of members of the Standing Committee by open voting instead of by ballot.

Mr. Navalkar said that on account of the present system of election by ballot, the rate-payers were not in a position to know how their representatives on the Corporation voted while electing members of the Standing Committee.

It often happened that members voted in a particular manner on account of business connections.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said good arguments must be produced before the Corporation could vote in favour of the proposition. In view of the fact that Mr. Navalkar had said nothing in favour of one thing and nothing against the other, he (the speaker) would vote against the proposition

Mr. A. M. Tod did not recognise any advantages in the proposition but a good many disadvantages. The only result of elections by open voting would be that canvassing would be more carefully and assiduously done and members would be more worried for their votes than in the past.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was altogether in favour of election by ballot and he wished that procedure was introduced also in connection with the election of their president. If they had elections by open voting, if they told the candidates that they could not vote for them they would not let them alone and would worry the life out of them. (Laughter.) All this trouble and worry they were able to avoide under the present system of election for they could promise their votes as often as they liked (laughter) and actually vote in what manner they liked (continued laughter).

A member: Then why do you make promise?

Mr. Wadia said he never made promises and he always voted according to his convictions. Besides it was to be remembered that the promises which members made were in the majority of cases not voluntary. Proceeding, Mr. Wadia said Mr. R. S. Navalkar at the last election of members of the Standing Committee got only thirteen votes though he had been promised no less than 49 (laughter). Mr. Jehangir Petit had also on several occasions tried hard to get into the Standing Committee and though every time he was promised a majority of votes, that majority disappeared at the actual time of voting (laughter). This showed that members wanted to vote as they liked and for this purpose balloting was infinitely better than open voting. He did not know what they were to do if candidates ran after the other members day after day. How could they get them away except by promising them their votes which they did not intend to give them? (Laughter.)

SHY OF TELLING THE TRUTH.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it would be much better to say so to a candidate at once if one did not intend to vote for his election This unfortunate promising of votes and then voting the other way had happened many a time in the past.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia enquired what sort of a Corporation it must be when Mr. Navalkar was promised 49 votes and got only 13. If members did not intend to vote for a particular candidate they should have the courage of their conviction to say that to him. Open voting was desirable in more ways than one, for it would enable the people at large to know how the different members—the representatives of the Justices of the Peace and of the rate-payers—had voted, and they would know how those who posed as champions of the public had voted. He asked the Corporation to pass the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna said it would be a very retrograde measure for a progressive body like the Bombay Corporation to pass. It had been argued that open voting would enable the people to know how their representatives had voted. That, Mr. Sethna said, implied that the people did not trust their representatives. It would be much better if the general ward elections were also made by ballot, for then members would not have to issue ten and fifteen thousand cards and undergo all the trouble which these elections involved, for voting by ballot would enable electors to vote as they liked and there would be no necessity for candidates to write to them.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati did not think election by ballot was in any way better than open voting. If a member did not intend to vote for a particular candidate he ought not to fight shy of telling him so. Besides the election of members for all other committees of the Corporation was by open voting and he did not know why that should not be the case with regard to the election of members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said most of the members of the Standing Committee were the representatives of the J. P.'s or Government nominees. He admitted that members should vote according to their convictions, but it had to be remembered in the case of municipal bodies that members were the mouthpiece of the people who elected them and should vote in accordance with the wishes of the people who elected them.

The proposition was lost.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved: "That the President be requested to represent to Government to amend Section 42 of the Municipal Act to the following effect:—

'Instead of the words "eight appointed by the Corporation" the words "eight appointed from the elected members of the rate-payers in the Corporation" be substituted.' "

Mr. Navalkar said his proposition was with reference to the election of members of the Standing Committee.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent asked why one portion of the Corporation should think itself better fitted to elect members of the Standing Committee than the other.

PRACTICE IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they always heard a lot about the representatives of the rate-payers. But it seemed to be forgotten that they were elected mostly by landlords and tenants had no look-in in these matters.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said the Standing Committee of the Corporation contained a larger number of representatives of the rate-payers than the general committee of the Calcutta Corporation which had only four members elected by the ward commissioners.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the difference lay here that in Calcutta they had to send to the committee four members elected by the ward commissioners, while in Bombay it was not obligatory. In Madras four out of eight members of the committee were representatives of the rate-payers. The Bombay Municipal Act was much behind the Calcutta and Madras Acts in this matter.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said that was not the case. It was unfair to debar half the Corporation from electing members of the Standing Committee.

The proposition was lost.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

LUCKNOW WINS SEMI-FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The first semi-final of the Beighton Hockey Tournament was decided to-day, when after a fast game Lucknow defeated the Rangers by three goals to one. In defence both sides were about level. Lucknow's superiority was in the line of their nippy forwards, who combined beautifully and took advantage of every opportunity that came their way. The executive declared this to be a charity match in aid of the "Red Triangle Fund"; but the public response was poor.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 25.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day the Punjab Adulteration of Food Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Lumsden and was referred to a Select Committee. The Hon. Mr. Craik presented the report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Village and Small Towns Patrol Bill. The Bill was taken into consideration and after some minor amendments was passed.

Further discussion on the budget began in the afternoon and a number of non-official members made speeches, in the course of which they assured the Government that they would make every possible sacrifice to win the war.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

DEFENCE ACT SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINI TAL, April 25.

The United Provinces Government has appointed a special tribunal at Benares under the Defence of India Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1915, for the trial of certain absconding conspirators. The following officers have been appointed as Commissioners under the Act:—Mr. B. J. Dalal, Sessions Judge of Aligarh President, Mr. T. K. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Sitapur, Pandit Sitla Prasad Bajpai, Additional District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow. The trial will begin about the first week of May next.

RAID ON OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

(Continued from page 5.)

wounded. One interviewed said:—The submarine steered right up to the beach where she was spotted by Germans who turned on the searchlight. The crew had a little dinghy into which they tumbled under fire of machineguns and rifles. They had not gone two hundred yards when the submarine exploded. Soon a motorboat picked up the crew. An officer of the motorboat accompanying the submarine said "The submarine was ten minutes alongside the mole before it was discovered, German fire passing overhead. The submarine attacked the mole on the outer side. The Germans apparently thought she had lost her way and that her real intention was to get inside and torpedo something. They sent up crowds of star shells assisting the submarine to reach the goal.

"We could see two hundred Germans jumping and dancing on the bridge connecting the mole with the shore apparently thinking they were going to entrap the submarines. When the submarine exploded beneath the bridge you can imagine the damage. For some time afterwards fragments of debris and of Huns were falling around us. The destroyer turned a searchlight on us, so we torpedoed and sank

This was apparently the destroyer which marine officers described as being set on fire by grenades.

her."

A TORPEDO ADVENTURE.

Another motorboat officer said his boat torpedoed a destroyer alongside the mole and a second destroyer was torpedoed by another boat. A third was rammed and sunk while his boat also torpedoed the old Great Eastern steamer "Brussels." Capt. Fryatt's ship which Germans used as a torpedo training school.

An officer of the "Vindictive" said that six big German guns on the top of the mole at the entrance to the harbour had been abandoned by the enemy and were destroyed Then a landing party advanced along the mole which was a mile long and eighty yards wide. Some officers carried heavy sticks, and a number of black eyes and bruises testified to close fighting. Halfway down the mole there were wire entrenchments with machineguns sweeping the entire width. This position was captured.

Crews of blockships stayed aboard till almost down to the waterline then scrambled aboard motorboats. They returned just in time for the ships touched the bottom when they left. The men of the lost British destroyer state that when they entered the harbour they emerged from, darkness into most dazzling light, for all searchlights were focussed on them and guns big and little poured shells riddling the destroyer from end to end. The knockout was a torpedo in the engine room and the Captain ordered them over the forecastle. They dived and swam through oil from their own bunkers. Members of Ostend landing party are also satisfied that they did much damage. They described German firing as very heavy but wild.

Naval experts emphasise that the raid was in no way an adventurous escapade. It was a very dangerous but deliberate action and directed by considerations of high strategy, for example, if the German fleet contemplates another sally it is powerless in effective action if it lacks support on the left wing or rear. Further it was an intimation to the German navy that we are ready.

WELL DONE "VINDICTIVE!"

GRAPHIC STORY OF FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 0-35. a.m. April 26.

The landing at Zeebrugge is described most graphically by two officers of Marines. They said: It was a damned desperate adventure carried out with dare-devil dash and courage. All vessels, large and small formed a bank of artificial fog, stretching from Zeebrugge to Ostend. When the Huns discovered the stratagem they put up shells. Then we steamed through the cloud and got hell. All Marine were on the deck of the "Vindictive" and exposed to very rapid shell fire, but they carried on. When we reached the mole we found that of fourteen prows or gangways fitted to the "Vindictive" for landing, only two were usable. Both were damaged and shaky, but we swarmed out by them shouting "Over you go Royals"

We lost heavily in landing for the shell-fire was terrific. After reaching the first ledge of the mole we had a sheer drop of twenty feet before we could get to grips with the enemy. It was raining hard making matters worse. Eventually we lowered down the ropes and rope ladders. Two German destroyers alongside the outer mole shelled the "Vindictive". A number of their crews swarmed up to the attack, but stopped when they saw our bayonets. We charged and cleared the space. Then we rushed to the first destroyer throwing in fifty grenades. The last we saw of her was that she was sinking. We were unable to reach the other destroyer. The "Vindictive" had three howitzers forward, aft and amidships. Before we left her foremost gun-crew was wiped out thrice in succession by enemy fire, but our gunners maintained the fire from pompoms, howitzers and trench-mortars

After bombing the destroyer we formed up and forced a way ashore at the point of the bayonet. We charged and killed or scattered the crew of the gun ashore capturing a gun. It was awful to hear above the cannonading the shreiks of wounded and dying.

Meanwhile the "Vindictive" continuously engaged shore batteries when we were signalled to withdraw as the blockships were sunk and the object accomplished. The "Vindictive's" upper deck, when we returned, was a horrible sight. It was absolute chaos and slippery with blood. All around were dying and wounded and shreiks were heartrending. The captain of the "Vindictive" was absolutely cool in manoeuvring very skilfully through the storm of shell and got her safely out covered by another smoke-screen. As we steered down the Channel we met at daybreak Admiral Keyes' flagship and Admiral Keyes signalled 'Well done Vindictive"! Both crews cheered themselves hoarse as they passed. Admiral Keyes later addressed the remnants of the battalion of the Dover pier and told us that the whole operation had been most successful. He added that one of the finest achievements was the work of submarines which placed ten tons of explosives under the viaduct connecting the mole with the shore, preventing reinforcements from coming.

OBSERVATION OF DAMAGE INFLICTED.

OPERATIONS OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24. 9-30 p.m.

Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 25.

The Admiralty states that following yesterday's operations, the aircraft carried out observations and bombardments. Owing to clouds the machines descended to fifty feet and observed a clear break twenty yards wide at the inner end of the Zeebrugge mole. The sunken object was seen lying between the piers at Ostend, blocking the greater part of the fairway. Numerous bombs were dropped on objectives on the shore.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES IN ZEEBRUGGE OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Recd. 3-20 p.m., April 25.

The Press Bureau states that Vice-Admiral Keyes has been promoted to the Commandership of the Bath in recognition of his services in the Zeebrugge operations. Mr. Carpenter, commander of the Vindictive, has been promoted to be a Captain.

LATE LIEUTENANT HAYWARD V. C.

APPRECIATION OF SUPERHUMAN ENDURANCE AND RARE COURAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

The award of three new Victoria Crosses is announced. They include:—

Lieutenant R. F. Hayward (Wiltshires). While commanding a company he displayed almost superhuman endurance and very rare courage. Although buried, wounded in the head and deafened on the first day of the operations, his arm shattered two days later and subsequently again seriously injured in the head he refused to leave the men until he collapsed. Although the enemy were incessantly attacking he continued to move in the open from trench to trench absolutely regardless of his own safety, concentrating entirely on reorganising the defences and encouraging the men. The complete failure of many most determined attacks on his trenches was almost entirely due to his magnificent example and ceaseless energy.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

MARKET CLOSES STEADY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 19.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

The Cotton Exchange had another exciting day. After some Japanese support, the values broke from 125 to 165 points under heavy general selling then resounded from 66 to 80 but again slumped 100 points on the introduction of the Bill fixing the price. After a rally of 50 points induced by heavy covering the market closed steady.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

BILL INTRODUCED FIXING 20 CENTS PER LB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

A Bill fixing the maximum price of raw cotton at twenty cents per pound during the war has been introduced in the Congress. It empowers President Wilson to reduce or raise the price at his discretion.

MESSRS. MONTAGUE'S SILVER REPORT.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE SOMEWHAT IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

Messrs. Montague's silver report says owing to the proposed legislation in the United States possibly involving the stabilisation of silver quotation there at a high figure the market here developed considerable firmness.

The Shanghai exchange somewhat improved but the quotation still keeps below silver parity.

U. S. SILVER BILL PASSES SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

The Government Silver Bill has passed the Senate which inserted an amendment providing for the melting of three hundred and fifty million silver dollars instead of two hundred and fifty million originally provided for.

UNIONISTS AND HOME RULE.

SIR E. CARSON EXPECTS CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 25.

Sir Edward Carson in a letter to the secretary of the Ulster Unionist Council says it will be necessary to summon its standing committee at the earliest moment after the publication of the Home Rule Bill, and he hopes that every available delegate will attend as the position to be taken up will be of the gravest possible character. It will also be necessary to reorganise all the machinery of the province which has been in abeyance through war work. This is unavoidable through the action of the Government in raising a burning question forming a breach of party truce.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION FROM AIR MINISTRY.

DUE TO DIFFERENCES WITH LORD ROTHMERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 25.

It is stated that Sir Arthur Roberts, financial adviser to the Air Ministry, resigned owing to differences with Lord Rothmere.

CAUSE OF CZERNIN'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 24.

Recd. 5.30 p.m., April 25.

In the Hungarian Parliament Wekerle said that Czernin resigned because he had long felt that he did not possess the King's confidence sufficiently.

FARMERS AVERT FAMINE.

MR. PROTHERO'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 25.

Mr. Prothero, addressing a meeting of farmers at Oxford paid a tribute to the work of the Farmers' Committees in increasing the supply of home-grown food by the sacrifice of grasslands. He was now able to say that the country was saved from famine whatever submarines might do.

DOMINIONS AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SIR W. LAURIER NOT ATTENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, April 25.

Recd. 7-45 p.m. April 25.

In the Senate Mr. Millen, Minister of Repatriation, replying to a question regarding the proposed attendance of the opposition leaders of the various Dominions at the Imperial Conference said he had been informed that Sir Wilfred Laurie would not accompany Sir Robert Borden.

WATER POWER IN INDIA.

LORD LAMINGTON ON ITS DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

Addressing the Society of Arts Lord Lamington referring to the industrial development of India said there were tremendous supplies of water for factory power in the Southern part of the Bombay Presidency and suggested that the Government make a complete survey of these and other sources in view of their conversion for mechanical purposes.

Engineer Alfred Dickinson suggested that the Government of India immediately undertake the complete investigation of the possible sources of water power in India. The information obtained should be available for public use. The preliminary estimate of the cost of the Koyna river scheme showed it would be a thoroughly sound commercial proposition. Hitherto the investigation of the possibility of utilising for power and the purposes of irrigation of lake Periyar, in Madras, showed that a thoroughly workable scheme for manufacture of nitrates on a large scale could be established. Power could be obtained from the Bari Doab canal and the Dudhsagar falls and there was every reason to believe that very considerable power could be secured from many parts of India.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN VACATES SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

HIS ADDRESS TO HIS ELECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April, 18.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 25.

Mr. Chamberlain, to whose appointment to the War Cabinet there has been opposition in certain quarters on the ground of the Mesopotamia affair, is vacating his seat in Parliament owing to the appointment. Addressing the electors of West Birmingham he says, "No man could lightly assume the responsibilities of a Minister at such a moment as this but the situation is so grave that it seems to me to be the plain duty to give my help when it is sought to preserve unity at home, secure victory in the field and lay the foundations of a just and enduring peace. These are efforts to which the whole effort of the Government is bent."

SHIPPING RETURNS DISCONTINUED.

LAST QUARTER'S TOTAL LOWEST RECORDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Recd. 5 p.m., April 25.

The Admiralty announces the discontinuance of the weekly shipping returns. These will be substituted by the information of the gross tonnage lost and also of the tonnage of sailings to and from the United Kingdom monthly which will be published on the 21st of each month approximately. The tables of merchant tonnage lost from all causes last month show that the British total was 216,000 and the combined Allied and neutral total 166,000 tons. The losses during the first quarter of 1918 aggregated 1,124,000 tons, of which the British was 688,000 and others 436,000. The last quarter's total was the lowest recorded. The highest aggregate was in the second quarter of last year when the British losses were 1,362,000 and others 875,000 tons. The highest month's losses were in April last year when the British lost 555,000 and others 339,000 tons.

The Ministry of shipping announces that tonnage of steamships exceeding five hundred gross tons to and from the United Kingdom, but excluding the coastwise and cross channel traffic was in March 7,296,000 which is the highest since October last year.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 25.

Italian shipping returns show that arrivals numbered 342 and departures 315. One ship above fifteen hundred tons was sunk.

DUTCH SHIPPING FROM INDIES

ABSOLUTELY STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Recd. 0-35. a.m. April 26.

Dutch shipping from the Indies towards British-American ports has been absolutely stopped by the Dutch Steamship Companies who, interviewed by Reuter, declared that they rearded the seizure of Dutch steamers in Singapore, Hongkong, British India and Australia as a violation of the agreement made in February last with British-Indian Governments wherein they guaranteed non-seizure as regards the whole fleet of Rotterdam,—Lloyd, Nederland and Paketvaart in exchange for Dutch tonnage supplied to British India at low rates.

The British-Indian Government however contradicts the Companies' version of the agreement. Owing to the Companies' attitude, exports to Straits, British India and America are practically at a standstill. Sugar, rubber and tobacco is suffering badly and British firms are losing heavily.

RECRUITING IN VICTORIA.

KING'S SHIELD FOR LEADING MUNICIPALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 7-45 p.m. April 25.

The Governor of Victoria has decided to present the King's Shield to the municipality which has provided most recruits. It is reported that the Commonwealth is about to mobilize for home service trained men and volunteers aged between twenty-one and fifty.

In the War Loan of nine and a half millions, contributions amounted to eight and a half millions. Compulsory clauses will be enforced to secure the balance of a million sterling.

BANKRUPTCY OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

FEARED IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 25.

In the Reichstag, in the course of a discussion on the railways, a Progressive Deputy remarked "Judging from the state of things on our railways and the condition of material we are approaching bankruptcy of communications." The War Minister dwelt on the difficulties of bringing up German reinforcements. The enemy had again found points of vantage of which he was making use thereby necessitating continuation of the battle.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Phayre, K.C.S., commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, who left Ootacamund on Friday last, arrived at Bangalore on Saturday. He left Bangalore on Monday and arrived in Madras on Tuesday and inspected the 88th and 81st regiments. He left Madras in the evening for Secunderabad, where he arrived on Wednesday evening. He leaves Secunderabad to-day, travelling via Guntakal and reaches Bangalore to-morrow morning. He spends Sunday in Bangalore and leaves on Monday for Ootacamund which he reaches on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri gave notice during the past session of the Imperial Council of a question which he desired to put in that Council regarding the action taken under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, by the Government of Burma against certain newspapers and magazines. The question was disallowed by his Excellency, the President under Rule 18 of the Question Rules on the ground that it could not be answered consistently with the public interest.

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POLITICS AND BRITISH COMMUNITY IN INDIA

MR. BUCKLAND EXPLAINS THEIR PART

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The first meeting of the newly formed Calcutta branch of the European Association was held at Dalhousie Institute, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of electing a chairman, vice-chairman and committee for the Calcutta branch, and for transacting any other business that might be brought forward. Mr. P. L. Buckland presided.

The president in the course of his speech said:—

"In view of what has been lately seen in the newspapers, I am confident, as the president of the only association representing the entire non-official British community in India, that it will give that question its full and ungrudging support to any measure, that may be necessary to mobilise the entire resources of India for the purpose of prosecuting the war and bringing it to a victorious conclusion. I feel confident that the whole of this association will endorse that view. We have been only waiting for a lead to do what we have been asked to do. The matters are to form the subject of a conference at Delhi, as you have all seen from newspapers, when apparently it is intended to call a political truce. I do not want to say too much about this political truce, because the British community in India, as you know quite well, has never sought political strife and when it has entered the political arena it has only done so in defence of its interest or in support of the maintenance of law and order. But while we are whole-hearted in our anxiety to do all that can be done towards winning the war, it is permissible to say that it is difficult to see how any political truce will survive the promulgation of the Secretary of State's detailed proposal for constitutional reform, unless he proves himself to be capable of achieving the impossible by pleasing everybody. Further, any such political truce should be comprehensive and we shall look to the Government to maintain the existing measures for the preservation of law and order. In the event of any drastic change of policy in reforms, the existence of a political truce could not be regarded as stifling all honest public criticism intended to secure a strong administration and not merely designed to embarrass the Government. If the rumour, which has reached my ears during the last few days as to the intention of the Government of India has any foundation in fact, I would recall to your minds the event of last September, and the meeting that was held in this hall and invite them to pause and consider whether this association is more likely to accept now without protest a condition of affairs against which, it protested then.

Gentlemen, the anxiety of the British community to do all that is at all possible to win the war has always been paramount with the British community. It has waited for a lead from the Government, but that lead now to be given will not excuse in its eyes any exhibition of weakness or betrayal of India to the elements of disorder and lawlessness. I have not said these words without the fullest and the most careful consideration and I sincerely trust that it will not be necessary to hold more meetings such as was held last September in this hall."

Messrs. G. Morgan and A. J. Pugh were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Messrs. D. L. Monro, B. W. Bowrey, Dr. A. Caddy, C. T. Wilbey, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Arden Wood C. I. E., Mr. G. S. E. Colville, Mr. N. R. Luke and Mr. J. C. Adamson.

I. D. F. TEMPARARY COMMISSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 24.

The Indian Defence Force, 2nd (Madras) Group Garrison Artillery, Duke's Own:—

The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions subject to his Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command unit: H. H. G. Mitchell, A.-D.-C.

To be Majors: W. O. Wright, C. A. W. Payne, P. Eccles and B. O. Reynolds.

To be Captains: J. C. Ayling, H. S. Robertson, H. A. Hignett and A. E. Benett.

To be Lieutenants: H. McKean, F. G. A. Macaulay, J. E. Colledge, P. S. E. Jackson and C. W. Cole

To be Second-Lieutenants: J. S. Swan, A. L. C. Robinson, H. D. Wilkie, G. K. Walker and S. E. R. Todd.

To be Second-Lieutenants (Supernumerary List): C. B. N. Pelly, C. V. Reiner, R. K. Green and A. Steuart.

To be Second-Lieut. A. H. Dixon.

The total damage in the Rangoon rice mill fire reported already is now twelve lakhs. Messrs. Heap's Mill was only saved with difficulty. The huge godown was stocked with a large quantity of rice ready for shipment for the Royal Commission on wheat supplies.

TO TAKE OFF SEVERAL POUNDS OF FAT FROM HIPS AND ABDOMEN.
HERE IS A HARMLESS RECIPE THAT NEVER FAILS.
So many reports have come in of successful results from the use of a recently published herbal recipe for dissolving superfluous flesh from the exact places one desires to be thin that we repeat same below for the benefit of other readers. Get from your chemist one dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract. Put the quassia chips in a pan and pour over them a teacupful of boiling water. In about half-a-minute strain through a cloth and add the cirola bark extract. Apply night and morning wherever you think less fat would improve your appearance. This is a most effective means for getting rid of a double chin, large hips or abdomen and fat neck and arms.
CAUTION.—Care should be taken not to apply on any part where it is not desired to reduce flesh.

MR. WELBY LEAVES "MADRAS MAIL."

TO BECOME SECRETARY, CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 24.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—

As will be seen from the telegraphed report of the proceedings of the European Association in Calcutta, that body realising the immense increase of its political work has decided to secure a new secretary. Its choice has fallen on the present editor of the "Madras Mail," who has felt that the political circumstances of India call him to undertake that work, though it is with great reluctance that he quits Madras and the "Madras Mail." The proprietors of the "Madras Mail", having been in complete sympathy with the policy adopted by him, there will be no change in the paper's political attitude consequent on his departure.

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A MYSORE PROPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, April 24.

A lively discussion took place at to-day's Representative Assembly meeting, when the question of making secondary education free came up for consideration. The resolution was strongly urged and some members said that the Government's proposals to levy income-tax would meet with their approval provided the amount was earmarked to make secondary education free. Mr. Basaviah and Mr. Subbiah opposed the proposal, the former pointing out that it would be inadvisable to make secondary education free before primary education was made free and said if at this stage secondary education was made free it would unequallise the burden of taxation, which will sit heavily on the rural population, who though the real taxprayer had not even the benefit of free elementary education. The subject was noted for consideration by the Government.

The question of providing three lakhs for the elevation of depressed classes by starting schools, etc., for them, was warmly discussed, all favouring to help their cause. It was pointed that no help would elevate them unless they were prepared to admit them in schools along with the other communities and the Dewan remarked that they must be admitted along wih the others as soon as possible.

HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

MR. PAL RETURNS TO CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League a public meeting was held this evening, when Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal told a detailed story of the fate of the Home Rule Deputation.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the cancellation of passports of the Home Rule Deputation members, expressing disappointment at the exclusion of Home Rule League leaders from the Delhi Conferences and prayed for the release of political prisoners and for a declaration by Parliament of the establishment of responsible government in India within a definite date and for the abolition of the Arms Act. The meeting was also of opinion that cessation of political propaganda would lead to needless complications.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONCENTRATION OF ENERGIES ON WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House, the Lieut.-Governor presiding. After interpellation the Punjab Courts Act amendment and Violation Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Thompson and was referred to a select committee.

The Hon. Mr. Richey introduced the Punjab Compulsory Education Bill and moved that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. The Bill was then referred to a select committee.

The discussion and observations on the budget, 1918/19, began in the afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Chaudhri Lal Chand and the Hon. Mr. Yusuf Shah congratulated the Finance Member for the fair budget and emphasised on the need of close co-operation with the Government in the prosecution of the war. They pointed out that they should sink all differences and would divert their attention towards the question of winning the war. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

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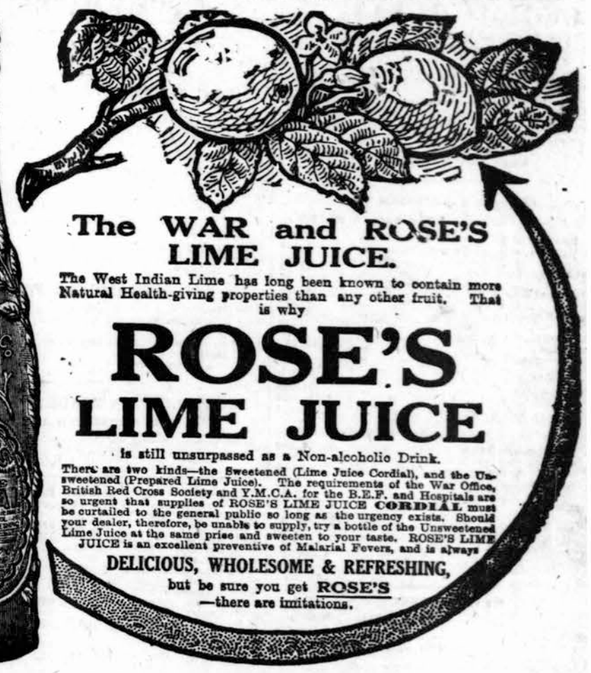
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There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 19th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		29,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1,000
" " to Continent..		Nil
Futures at New York May		28.73
" " July		28.35
Spot Cotton at New York		30.25
" " Orleans		33.00
Futures at New Orleans May		28.00
" " July		27.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9
Demand Bills		4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars		95⅝
	Bales:	
Week's Receipts to Japan		21,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports		1,432,000
" " at Interior Ports		1,148,000

New York, April 20th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britian	Nil
" to Continent..	5,000
Futures at New York May	29.23
" July	28.82
Spot Cotton at New York	30.75
" Orleans	33.00
Futures at New Orleans May	28.56
" July	27.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	97⅛

MONEY MARKET

London, April 19th:

Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Sellers are holding back—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	44
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.17

London, April 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offerings—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	44
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27 17

WAR LOANS.

London, April 19th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	x101
5% New	£94½

London, April 20th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£101
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 19th:

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Buyers	16
do. do. July-Sept. Buyers	16
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta April-May Buyers	18/6
do. do. July-Sept. Buyers	19
Tone:—Steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Buyers	3/4½

London, April 20th.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

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Linseed Calcutta. Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Buyers	16
do. do. July-Sept. Buyers	16
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta April-May Buyers	18/6
do. do. July-Sept Buyers	19
Tone:—Steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Buyers	2/4½

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th ulto., have been delivered here to-day:—

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 25th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	325-0
Total up-to-date	27,41,735-8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 25.

The Broach settlement was concluded to-day, the Room rate for Good Broach being Rs. 712.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach May was Rs. 725, the tone of the market being quiet. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 717 for Fine Broach May and declined to Rs. 715. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 710-11, and at the time of our quotations rates were as under. The market is quiet and easier.

Ready cotton has also been quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May		710
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	"	683
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	540
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	"	695
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	700
" " Westerns	"	"	675

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25TH APRIL, 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	640	625	565	515	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	630	620	560		"
M.G. Wardha Hingunghat		690	670		"
M.G. Nagpore		690	670		"
M G. Yeotmal		680			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		670			"
M.G. Amraoti		670			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		665	645		"
M.G. Khandesh			610		"
M.G. Muthia		625	600		"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			710		"
M.G. Broach	730	728	720	712	"

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 24th April 1918.

Cotton	11,261 bales.
Wheat	10,626 cwts.
Linseed	7,118 "
Rape, &c.	1,124 "
Gingellyseed	121 "
Poppyseed	456 "
Groundnuts	978 "
Castorseed	6,523 "
Rice	12,858 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	13,277 "
Jowar	29 "
Bajra	Nil
Barley	2,003 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th April, 1918, at 6-30 p.m:

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G.)	630	615	555	515	Ready
Seinde-Punjab (M.G.)	630	615	555	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg Fair-Staple M.G.	655	600	..	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	736	635	..	..	Ready
	..	228	720	712	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	625	600	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Kadi (M.G.)	..	710	..	..	Ready
Viramgam	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 25th 1918,—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs	as.	p	Rail Delivery. Rs	as.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53	8	0	7	8	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	53	8	0	7	8	0
" Karachi Bangla	53	8	0	7	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7	4	0	7	10	0
" Cawnpore	7	0	0	7	6	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	0	0	7	6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	14	0	8	4	0
" Thin	7	8	0	7	14	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	61	0	0	..	..	..
" Gajar 75.25	55	0	0	..	..	..
" Gajar 50.50	54	0	0	..	..	..
" Black	49	0	0	..	..	..
Poppyseed, White	8	12	0	9	2	0
Groundnuts	43	0	0	..	..	..
Mowraseed	5	0	0	5	6	0
Barley	35	0	0	5	2	0
Castorseed	48	0	0	9	10	0

Forward:	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	7	1	9
Linseed May	8	10	9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay April 25th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	As. 15 — 15
Shapurji No. 10	" 15 — 2
Simplex No. 10	" 15 — 0
Edward No. 10	" 15 — 0
Light Houses No. 6½	" 13 — 10

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 25th 1918	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	— 1 5 15½
" Demand	— 1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	— 1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	— 204
American Dollars	— 279
Hongkong "	— 209
Shanghai	— 297
Japan	— 146½
Singapore	— 156½

Market steady.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 28th Feb. 1917.	B Imports during Mar. 1918.	C Stock on 31st Mar. 1918.	D Approximate total deliveries during Mar. 1918	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st March. 1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	47,098	Figures not available.	43,096	Figures not available.	—4,002	13,402	28,507	37,021	55,333	44,180	33 777
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	17,372		14,645		—2,727	3,406	34,350	36,761	39,941	77,577	44,264
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	982		977		—5	93	937	345	976	937	661
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,098		1,044		—54	58	1,483	804	2,355	2,762	2,049
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	5,352		5,721		+369	872	7,459	6,574	8,948	7,573	7,832
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,399		2,202		—197	449	3,136	3,037	2,301	2,762	2,83
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	654		614		—40	49	1,757	3,210	3,937	2,847	937
(8) Yellow Metal—Brasiers	Tons.	216		204		—12	60	639	1,410	2,436	2,401	1,827

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.794 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 "
Dew Point	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2 "
Minimum do. do.	76.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,W,WNW,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	172 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Apl.					Apl.				
Thur	25	m 11	3	27	3	25	m 4	28	16	4
		10	52a	26	6		4	50a	18	6
Fri.	26	m 11	36	27	9	26	m 4	57	15	10
		11	22a	26	8		5	26a	18	5
Sat.	27	m 0	9a	28	1	27	m 5	27	15	6
		11	53a	25	8		6	2a	18	6
Sun.	28	m 0	43a	28	2	28	m 5	58	15	5
							6	38a	18	9
Mon.	29	m 0	26	26	6	29	m 6	30	15	6
		1	1-a	27	11		7	14a	19	2
Tues.	30	m 1	1	26	1	30	m 7	4	15	9
	May	1	54a	27	7	May	7	51a	19	8
Wed.	1	m 1	38	25	8	1	m 7	40	16	3
		2	32a	27	0		8	32a	20	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 25 (Thursday)	6h. 15m.	6h. 59m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 0m.
" 29 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.
" 30 (Tuesday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.
May 1 (Wednesday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	7	3-1 p.m.
New Moon	"	1	10	4-3 a.m.
First Quarter	"	18	9	37-7 a.m.
Full moon	"	26	1	35-4 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect except in the east Punjab; night temperature is below the average at Hissar and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the east of the division. Day temperature is locally above the average; night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at Karachi and Bikaner and in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud is present over the south of Kathiawar; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Night temperature is below the average in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west. Day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Belgaum and Hyderabad where it is in excess. Day temperature is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan and north-east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Isolated dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. Trivandrum being the only station reporting rainfall.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are again likely in the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 25.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27-6.
Sovereign, Rs. 16-14.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 111-10.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 111-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 209½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 297.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 146-12.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 142-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—
Ex-warrant, 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 65.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and a fair amount of business was done. The rise was due chiefly to Bears' covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1737-8, Swadeshi 2030, Simplex 730, Shapurji 127-8, Pearls 530, New Greats 287-8, Madhavji 1920, Kohinoor 1170, Finlay 420, Fazulbhoy 727-8, David 530, Currimbhoy 327-8, Crescent 217-8, Nagpur 2425, Bombay United 757-8, Advance 1130, Tata ordinary 238-12, Tata old deferred 1030, Tata new deferred 320 prem., Bombay-Burma 1087-8, Bombay Tramway 350, Bombay Steam 285, Tata Hydro 1190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swan 460, Bombay Dyeing 1050, Tata ordinary 240, Tata Hydro 1185.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA) LTD.

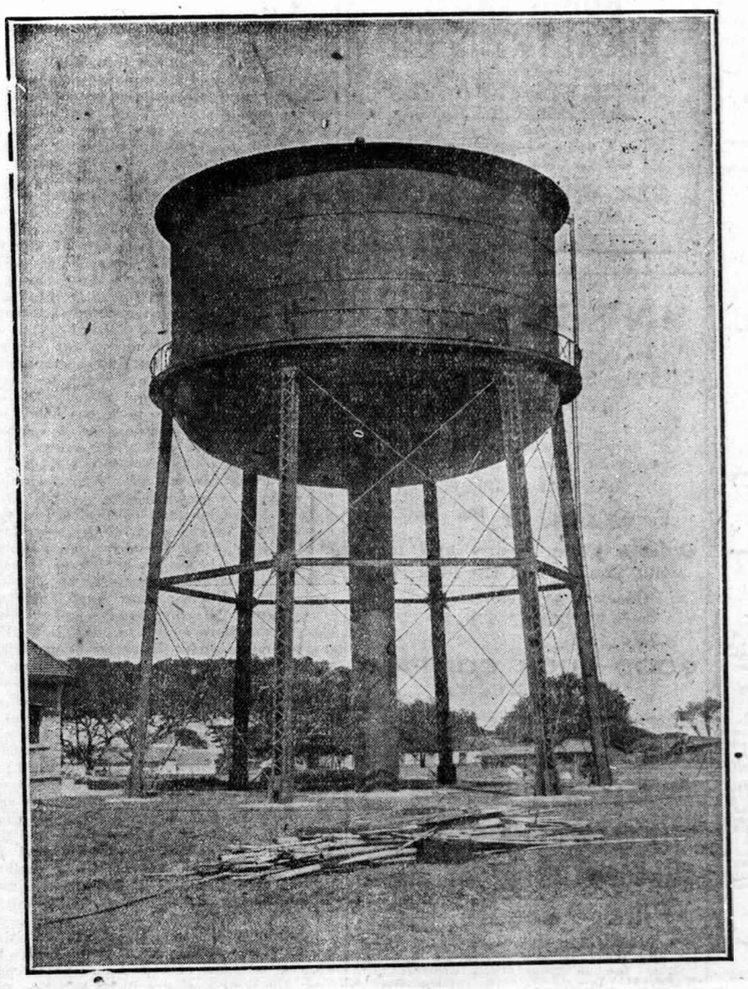
Bombay, April 25th.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6	10	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3	4	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4	15	0
Anchor Tins per pair	6	13	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	7	4	0
Anchor Cases per case	7	6	0

GARLICK

Constructional Engineers, Bombay



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150,000 Galls. 30 feet Tower.

MANUFACTURED AND ERECTED BY US FOR MYSORE STATE

WE CAN SUPPLY

STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS

BRIDGES, WELL CURBS,

STEEL AND CAST IRON TANKS

&c., &c.

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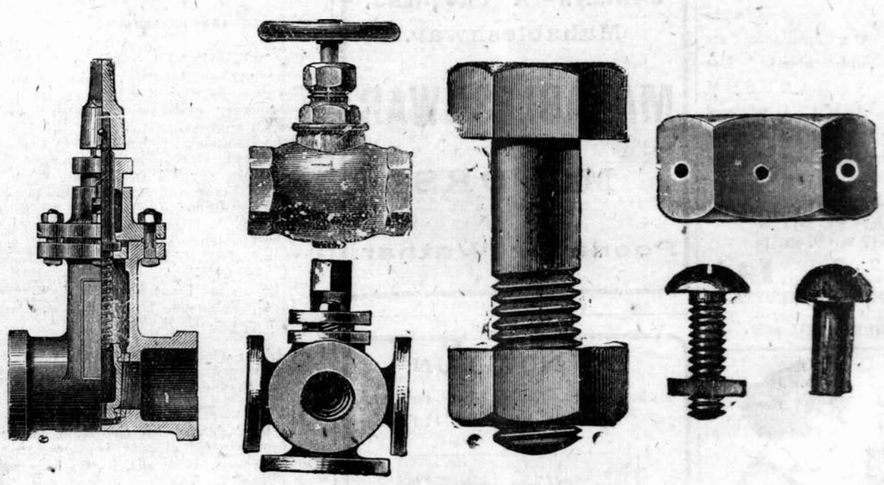

"DRILL" "DRILL"

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps. Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability. Sample at Ans. 8.

DRILL SOLE IMPORTERS

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AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

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